THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
Is Published Weekly at
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,
BY JAMES C. HASSON.

Guaranteed Circulation, - - 1,188

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One copy, 1 year, cash in advance.....$1.50
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do do if not paid within 6 months. 2.00
do do if not paid within the year. 2.25
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VOLUME XIX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1885. NUMBER 16.

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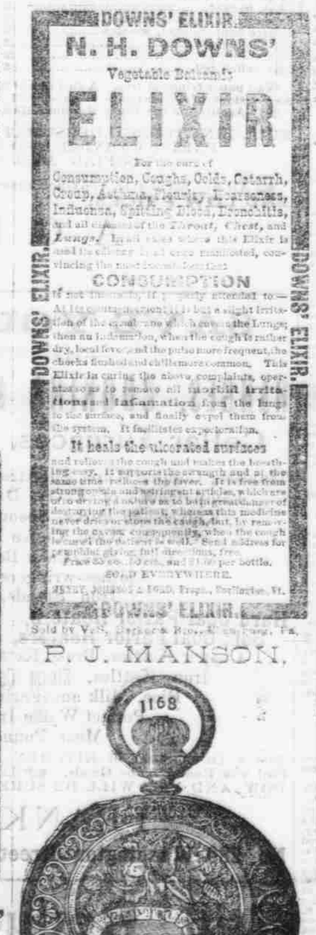

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VISION OF THE MISSING LINK.

He had a prehistoric air,
The parent of our race,
As some travelling's was the glare
He fixed upon my face.

"Behold your ancestor!" he groaned,
In accents somewhat grim,
And half I wished I had not owned
An ancestor like him.

"I am no trick of Maskelyne,
Devised to talk and think;
No human origin is mine—
I am the Missing Link!"

* * * * * * *

"A nation lost to human ken,
We vanquished all our foes
Before the Prehistoric men
Upon our forth rose.

"And how we fought and overcame
No bygone record hints,
Nor how they treated us—oh, shame!—
With their con-founded flints.

"Yet on their race in that dark hour
I've laid a parting ban,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.'

"At every time, in every place,
For heart and hand and brain,
Ever, now upon this conquering race
I see the curse remain.

"I see youth's kindly impulse fade
Before its fatal stress;
I see the law of profit made
The law of righteousness.

"I mark, and with a fiendish glee
I chuckle all I can,
Perpetuated here I see
The Prehistoric Man!"

* * * * * * *

"Phantom," I said, you simply bore;
Into your dust retire.
Should we, who Rudolph can ignore,
Of Missing Links inquire?"

"Your temper is depraved; your views
Are foolish all in tone.
Come on your own demerits muse,
And leave our age alone.
—Saturday Review

WEDDED TO THE ENGINE.

A man with grey hair, closely cropped and a clean-shaven chin, sat upon the driver's seat of a locomotive standing in the yard. His eyes were keen and gray, and despite his scarred cheek, rugged jaw and firm mouth, there was a gentle, even sad, expression upon his face. He wore a blouse and overalls, and eyed his locomotive carefully. He was the engineer, waiting for the signal to back up and "hook on" to the last express.

"Suppose you think a good deal of your machine, don't you?" remarked an admiring bystander.

"Think a good deal of her? Why do you say so?"

The bystander, not encouraged by the engineer's manner, left the cab and walked around the engine, admiring the bright rods, pipes and mechanism—the silent, yet breathing thing of power. Soon he saw the man in blouse and overalls crawling under the machine with an oil-can in his hand. Some oil was dropped in a cup here and there, a valve or two inspected, a nut tightened or examined, and in another moment the engineer stood by the stranger's side. He had not forgotten the latter's query, for he said:

"So you think I like her, do you?"

And then after a pause and in a lower, more modest tone:

"Why shouldn't I like her? She is the only thing on earth I have to love."

Touched and interested by these words, and by the manner in which they were said, the stranger made inquiries leading to draw the old man out. He succeeded.

"No, I have nothing else to love," said the rugged engineer. "I live upon my engine and for her. She is all the world to me. I am without a wife, child or relative. I am alone in the world, except for her and me. Every trip I make with her I call my bridal tour. Once—but no matter about that. And the grey head turned aside.

"Once," you said, won't you tell me what that means?

"Once," replied the engineer, his voice more husky than before—"that 'once' means much to me. It's nothing to you. And yet and yet it will do no harm to tell it is no secret. There is nothing to be ashamed of."

Here the engineer drew from his blouse pocket a big silver watch and glanced at its face.

"I have eight minutes before the gong sounds," he continued, "and in those eight minutes I will tell you what has been an eternity for me. Sixteen years ago I was a young engineer of thirty. You thought me older, of course, but I am only forty-six. I was then engaged to marry a young lady. I do not need to tell you how much I loved her, what hopes and ambitions I had for the future. Just then I was promoted from a freight to a passenger engine. But was transferred to the western end of the road. This caused a parting, but we arranged that I was to beg me three months and then return for my bride. The three months passed slowly enough, you are not old and perhaps your own experience will tell you that patience in time must have been. But I saved my money, possessed a little home at the end of my run, and was happy. Not withstanding my inattence those were the happiest months of my life. I knew I had a prize for the lady affections, but even this did not worry me, so great was my confidence in her.

"When the three months were nearly up I applied for leave of absence, and one night was on the point run to the best before I should go East to my wedding. The night was dark and stormy. At B— Station I had orders to pass, without stopping, No. 6, which was to be sidetracked for me. Our orders are to slow up a little for such passings and sound the whistle. I did so as I approached, but heard no answering signal, and supposed all was right. But just as I rounded the curve leading to the station I heard warning signals from the whistle and saw a man with a lantern running toward me and swinging his red lamp across the track. A second glance showed me the rear car of No. 6 standing half on the siding and half on the main track. It had been derailed by a land frog. There are times when a man thinks with the rapidity of lightning, and this is what flashed through my brain. In making the siding No. 6 was a minute or two late, and at the last second the mistake had occured at the frog. What in twenty seconds more would have been a clear track for me was now blocked by a sleeping coach, probably filled with passengers unconscious of their danger. In the distance I had to run, my heavy train could not be stopped, a collision was inevitable. What should I do? As I said, all this came to me like a flash. At the same instant I decided what to do, and began doing it. My course was as clear to me as if I had thought it out by the hour. Within two seconds of the instant I saw the danger signal I had shut off steam and set my brakes hard down. The next second I reversed my engine. The result, of course, was a great check to our speed. The set brakes make the long train begin to slide, although it is a heavy weight. Then I set my lever ahead once more, and pulled the turottle wide open. She bounded like a hare, broke the couplings between the tender and baggage car, and away we went, a second or so would have crashed into the sleeper. But I not again shut on steam and reversed, setting the brake hard on. If you were an experienced railroad man you would understand why all this was done. A lone engine can always be stopped quickly. In this case we stopped our engine almost to a stand-still forty feet from the sleeping coach. Back of us was the heavy train, coming like an avalanche despite the brakes. But by stopping the engine on ahead I made the locomotive receive the brunt of the train shock instead of the coach. That was my aim and I succeeded, before the train crashed into the tender my fireman jumped and was safe. Having done all that man could do I was about to follow him, run a glance ahead at the sleeping car seemed to strike me numb. I knew the coach was safe from serious injury and also the passengers in my own train. The only danger was in my cab where in a few seconds would come the crash. But I could not stir. I lost all feeling but that of vision. I saw"—here the engineer hesitated, but soon went on in a desperate tone—"I saw in one of the berths of that sleeping car, by the brilliant light from the head-lamp of my locomotive, the face of my own betrothed. I saw her two eyes looking out the window. The derailment had evidently startled her. I saw something else, too—I—no, none of that, I must not tell that. But I shall never forget the expression in her eyes, though I never saw her since."

"Was she—was there a wreck?"

Again the engineer looked at his silver watch, hurriedly put it in his pocket, and resumed:

"There was no wreck—of the sleeping car. There was one at my cab when they pulled me out of it, half an hour later, that leg there was crushed. You didn't notice it was wooden, did you? Yes, the train crashed into the tender and the tender into the cab. I was pinned against the boiler, and there I got the scar you see on my neck. But the sleeping car was only slightly injured, and ran upon rails were merely bruised a little. The passengers of my own train were minors. People praised what they called my bravery, and I heard them talking that I could have saved myself by jumping, but that I had stuck to my post. They did not understand. How could they? I recovered from my injury, and here I am with my only bride, my old locomotive—twice rebuilt since that night, but still the old one to me. There's the gong—I must go."

The engineer was about to climb into his cab when the stranger seized his hand and exclaimed:

"But you must explain—there is still a mystery."

"Great God!" came back the answer in a whisper. "have you not guessed? It was not the sight of my betrothed's face that prevented me from jumping and turned these hairs gray in a night. *She was not alone.*"

Three minutes later the stranger saw a stern, scarred face by the light of the furnace fire in the engine that passed him with the fast express—a noble face, with marks of suffering, but the keen gray eyes looking straight ahead along the path of duty.

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

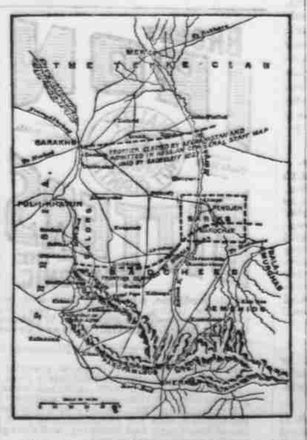
WHAT THEY ARE GROWLING ABOUT.

The Bone of Contention the Key to the Gates of India—Plain Facts Worth Knowing.

War between England and Russia is imminent; it may, indeed, be said to have commenced. The object of this article is to place before our readers a distinct account of the causes of the war, the lay of the land where the fighting is to be done, and of the leading figures on both sides by whom the struggle will be conducted. To aid us in this purpose and add interest to the matter, a map prepared with great care, is incorporated.

First, as to the cause. England and Russia are the two European rivals for Asiatic power. They are both in Asia by the right of conquest. Their claims on the territory occupied are equal; they base them on the broad ground of civilization. Both powers have been advancing since about the middle of the eighteenth century—Russia from the shores of the Caspian Sea, and England from the East India Company's settlement at Fort William, near Calcutta—until within the last decade it has been evident that the time was soon to come when their frontiers would meet. The total revenue of India last year was $360,000,000; and the not only pays her own way, but affords a rich field for British capital, commerce, and manufactures. Russia's Central Asian possessions, on the contrary, yield an annual revenue of only $4,000,000, and the annual deficit caused by them to the imperial treasury has averaged $3,850,000 for the last fourteen years. The Russian advance south upon Asia began from Orenburg, on the Russian side of the Caspian sea, and has been pushed 1300 miles. The English encroachment north began from Fort William, and has been pushed 1100 miles. Together the two powers have covered 3000 miles since they started from their bases, and now they are practically face to face. Between them lies Afghanistan. Russia and England long ago agreed that this state should remain as a buffer between them. But they have never come to a definite agreement as to what the precise limits of Afghanistan were. The nearest approach to such an agreement was arrived at in 1873, when the British India office accepted the late Prince Gortschakoff's summary of the understanding which resulted from long negotiations between the two governments. But this summary was unsatisfactory, the controlling item stating "that the territory in the actual possession at the present moment of Shere Ali Khan should be considered to constitute the limits of Afghanistan." This, as a matter of course, left it to be settled, what territory was in Shere Ali's actual possession in 1873? That question has been debated between the two governments ever since, and is the ostensible ground of the present quarrel. Diplomatists on both sides appear to have agreed, three years ago, and maps of both countries so exhibited it, that the northwest boundary line of Afghanistan was from Khojah Saleh to the Persian frontier in the neighborhood of Sarakhs.

Russia, however, has rudely disturbed this understanding of things by her late action. Merv, which she assured the English government in 1882 she had no intention of taking, she seized upon early in 1884. The agreement to regard a line drawn from Khojah Saleh to somewhere about Sarakhs as the limits of her advance she has now altogether brushed aside. This line would certainly exclude her from Penjdeh, which is over 40 miles south of it, and Sarl-yazi, which is over 20 miles south of it, and all the other advanced points which she now claims, and most of which she occupies with her Cossacks.



This map, or bird's-eye view, is the great chess-board on which the military game, watched by the world, is now being played. The Russians are established at several points far within the boundary line claimed by England for Afghanistan. They are not only at Sari-Yazi, Pul-i-Khatun, and Penjdeh, but also at Zulfikar and Ak-Robat. A glance at the map will show that the Czar's commanders are, therefore, almost in full possession of the frontier line which the Russian government, through its agent in London, M. Lessar, now claims.

But the key to the understanding of the whole matter is to remember constantly that Herat is the place of supreme importance on the map. Herat is the real objective point of both governments. It is only as steps towards the capture of Herat that the Russian occupation of Zulfikar and Ak-Robat, and its later seizure of Panjdeh, are important. It is only as outposts protecting Herat from surprise and seizure that the English government is so deeply concerned to compel Russia to retire therefrom. From Zulfikar and Ak-Robat to Herat the Russians have to march less than 100 miles to bring them to the gates of Herat.

Study of the map shows that the Russian advance upon Herat will be made along two river lines. On the western side the czar's forces will follow the Heri-Rud river. On the eastern side they will follow the Murghab river, and its feeder, the Kushk river. The Kushk river, it will be noted, rises in the Paropamisus mountains, immediately north of Herat, within 40 miles, and, running parallel with the Heri-Rud river, finally joins the Murghab river, just at the point where Fort Ak Tepe (recently captured by Komaroff) commands and controls the whole Penjdeh district. Penjdeh is about 120 miles from Herat. Ak Robat is less than 80 miles from Herat.

Fort Ak Tepe, on the map, is enclosed by black lines. It was built last year by the Afghans, under the advice of the British. It stands on a huge mound (hence its name, which means white hill), on a piece of flat alluvial ground, round which the Murghab river passes in a winding course before joining the Kushk. It not only controls the junction of the Kushk and the Murghab, but the entire country inside those two rivers clear up to the hills which overlook Herat. Fort Ak Tepe, with its 17 guns, has been thus regarded as in every sense a gate to Herat, and that gate is now in Russian hands.

The frontier which Russia claims is also marked by a black dotted line upon the map. Russia's claims include the town of Maruchak, 28 miles above the Penjdeh settlements, and 18 miles from the Afghan fort of Bala Murghab. This last-named place is, or rather was, a strategic point of importance, too. It is situated on the high road from Afghan Turkestan to Herat, and thus controls a Russian advance from that direction. The capture of Penjdeh severs Bala Murghab from Herat and if Penjdeh is retained by Komaroff, all the ameer's territory north of the Hindoo-Koosh river is at his mercy.

While it seems that Russia has been exacting and ever aggressive she justifies her action in regard to the debatable land by asserting that under the arrangement with Afghanistan in 1873, by which only those places then in the actual possession of Shere Ali were to be considered as Afghan territory, Penjdeh did not belong to Afghanistan. No Afghan garrison had occupied Penjdeh since 1873 until August, 1884, when the present Ameer sent a force there and, as the Russians claimed, wrongfully seized it, and thus attempted to foreclose the negotiations. The Saryks of Penjdeh number 8,000 families, and Russia claims that they should be under her rule on ethnographical grounds; that is, that they are part of the Turcoman race, which she has subjected in her onward march, and that if order is to be maintained among them she is the power to do it. Between the Hari Rud and Kushk rivers a number of salt lakes lie, and the use of these Russia claims to be indispensable to the tribesmen under her protection. The whole of the debatable land lies between Sarakhs and Herat on the one side, and between Penjdeh and Herat on the other side of the map.

M. Lessar, the famous Russian engineer, furnished to his government in 1882 a description of the country from Sarakhs to Herat, which is full of interest. This report of M. Lessar is significant from the fact that it shows the Russians to have a thorough survey of the country over which they must move to Herat, and that there are no great natural obstacles in the way of their advance.

The question may now be put,—why is Herat so important? What makes England alarmed lest Russia should obtain possession of it, and what is there about Herat anyway that entitles it to be called "the key of India?" General Skoboleff, writing in 1882, when he was chief of the Asiatic branch of the Russian general staff, said: "A body of European troops established at Herat, and standing with its front to the southeast, would draw upon it the attention of the whole population of India. In that lies the significance of a military occupation of Herat: and it is not without reason that a number of English experts, knowing India well, have expressed their belief that were an enemy to occupy Herat with a powerful force, the English army, without having fired a shot, would consider itself half beaten."

The civilian mind can perhaps, better understand why Herat is "the key of India." "If it is said that the vulnerable part of India cannot be reached by Russia except through valleys, which cannot be entered and held so long as Herat is held by a British force, or by a force friendly to the British. These valleys, running nearly north and south, are bounded on the east by inaccessible mountain heights, and on the west by impracticable deserts. Herat blocks the only entrance to them that an army could safely make. If Herat is captured the road is clear, through these valleys, to Candahar, and thence to all British India.

It is believed that the English will advance from Pishin to Quetta, thence to Herat. The railroad runs no further than Pishin, and is not yet built to that point, though it soon will be. From Pishin to Candahar is a little less than 100 miles, and from Pishin to Herat is 460 miles. The British army to be sent from Quettah, where Lord Dufferin has gathered a force fully large enough to hold Herat, if it can get there before the Russians, will, therefore, have a march of about 500 miles to accomplish. There is a broad wagon road the whole way. Russia has railway communication nearly all the way from the Caspian sea to Askabad. From Askabad to Sarahks is 185 miles, and from Sarahks to Herat is 302 miles, making a total distance to be marched by the Russians of less than 400 miles, against 500 miles to be covered by their British competitors in the race. But it is to be remembered that the Russians are established already at Penjdeh, at Ak-Robat and at Zulfiker, which are but 120, 100 and 80 miles respectively distant from Herat. How large their forces are at those points is not known, and how much General Lumsden has done to bar a sudden advance, if it is attempted, upon Herat, is matter for surmise. One thing only is certain; it will be a mad race when it begins, and neither side will have any time to lose to secure "the key of India" from the other's eager hand.

Having thus explained the lay of the land to be fought for and over, so that, with the aid of the map, the reader can appreciate the physical conditions of the great contest, it only remains to say that the foremost leaders on each side are Lord Dufferin, the Ameer of Afghanistan, General Kouropatkin, General Komaroff, General Sir Peter Lumsden, and General Sir Frederick S. Roberts. The Earl of Dufferin is the Viceroy of India and has made a brilliant reputation as a diplomat, an administrative officer, and a man of letters. He believes in an energetic and vigorous attitude towards Russian aggression on the northwest frontier of India. As soon as the Russian outposts appeared on the Afghan frontier he demanded of Mr. Gladstone strong reinforcements of troops from England, and when the Prime minister began to hesitate Lord Dufferin made the demand peremptory, and threatened to resign his post unless it was complied with. It was as a result of this coercive step that Mr. Gladstone reluctantly advised the queen to call out the army reserve and the militia. Lord Dufferin immediately began ordering troops forward to the frontier stations at Rawal Pindi and Quettah, and held important conferences with the Ameer of Afghanistan at the former place, with many native princes, the result of which has apparently been to make sure of their allegiance against Russia. Lord Dufferin counselled the home government, on receipt of the news of the capture of Penjdeh by Komaroff, to order an advance into Afghan territory at once. In the crisis he evidently had the master mind among the British statesmen.

Gen. Roberts is popularly regarded as the best fighting general of the Anglo-Indian armies. He has distinguished himself repeatedly in the field and received well merited honor at home.

General Lumsden was appointed by the British government early in 1884 as the Commissioner on their part to proceed to Afghanistan and meet a Russian Commissioner for the purpose of delimiting the frontier by mutual consent. He is a veteran in the service and wears medals for bravery and valuable public services.

Gen. Komaroff is over fifty and a hard fighter. He has seen much arduous service in the many Asiatic wars by which the eagles of Russia have been brought to the position from which they now menace the British empire in India. In the expedition which captured Merv he distinguished himself. He had been governor of Askabad for some time prior to that event, which occurred in 1882, and it was under his orders that the dashing Major Alikhanoff, whose name occurs quite often of late in the cable dispatches, pushed forward and brought the Mervis to terms. It was on February 6, 1882, that the four chiefs and 24 notables of Merv gathered in General Komaroff's drawing-room at Askabad, and took the oath of allegiance to the White Czar. Under the orders of General Komaroff, Merv was promptly fortified after the European fashion, and is to-day the base of the new Russian advance southward. As a reward for this service he received the Order of the White Eagle, and his district (Askabad) was raised to the rank of a province equal to that of Turkestan, and he himself was made governor-general. This is the man who fired the first shot at Ak Tepe recently and the Czar promptly decorated him afresh for the gallant assault upon and capture of that place. In this move if he was not acting under orders from St. Petersburg it seems strange that his success should have received the recognition it did.

The Russian leader to whom all eyes are turned as the man most likely to command the Czar's armies is Gen. Kouropatkin. He figured conspicuously in the Turco-Russian war under the late Skobeleff, and since the latter's death this dashing man has been popularly regarded in the light of his successor.

With the geographical, military and personal data above laid before our readers, the general conditions of the great struggle now opening between Russia and Great Britain will, we think, be tolerably clear. We have drawn upon various standard authorities for the facts comprised in this article, and believe its statements may be fully accepted as correct so far as they go. To add the reader still further in appreciating the lay of the land, as exhibited on the map, and the relative difficulties of the British and Russian advance toward Herat, we append a table of distances between the different points:

	Miles.
From the Russian side.	
Askabad to Sarakhs	185
Sarakhs to Herat	302
Merv to Sarakhs	90
Merv to Herat	240
Pul-I-Khatum to Herat	150
Penjdeh to Herat	120
Ak Robat to Herat	80
From the Indian side.	
Rawal Pindi to Herat	600
Quetta to Herat (about)	450
Pishin to Herat	460
Candahar to Herat	309

LOVE'S REASONS.

Why do I love my darling so?
Good faith, my heart, I hardly know,
I have such store of reasons;
I would take me all a summer day—
Nay, saying half that I could say
Would fill the circling seasons.

Because her eyes are softly brown,
My dove, who quietly hath flown
To me as to her haven?
Because her hair is soft, and laid
Madonna-wise in simple braid,
And jet as the raven?

Because her lips are sweet to touch,
Not chill, nor fiery overmuch,
But softly warm as roses?
Dear lips that chasten while they move,
Lips that a man may dare to love
Till earthly love-time closes?

Because her hand is soft and white,
Of touch so tender and so light
That where her slender fingers
With fall or move, the man to whom
Be guards of Eden whispered "Come!"
Beneath its spell might linger?

Because her heart is women-soft,
So true, so tender, that I oft
Do marvel that a treasure,
So rich, so rare, to me should fall,
Whose sole desert—so small, so small,
Is—loving past all measure?

Because she has such store of moods,
So archly smiles, so stadily broods,
So lovingly caresses;
So that my heart may never tire
Of monotone, or more desire
Than she, my love, possesses?

Ah, me! what know or what care I?
Or what hath love to do with "why?"
This only is the reason:
I love her—for she is my love,
And shall while stars shall shine above,
And reason follow reason.
—All the Year Round

SAVINGS FOR A RAINY DAY

BY EDWARD H. TRAFTON.

I.

Whatever brightness there was in that little household was strictly homemade. Homemade things may lack style and polish and a great many other qualities, but they are solid and satisfying. The widowed mother was brave and patient; fourteen-year-old George was manly and helpful; Baby Bess, a wee tot, insisted that she was "mamma's sunbeam and Georgie's joy," and between them the love these three had for each other was their principle fortune. To be sure, they had their cottage, nestled like a brown little wren of a house among the cherry trees, but so far from the more pretentious street of the village as to be quite secluded in its modest retirement—a home-nest where there was more peace than plenty.

One thing this tiny residence had in common with many stately mansions that unwinkingly stand forth as if begging for public admiration—there was a mortgage on it. It was so very small a house that it really seemed as though it would not take much of a mortgage to crush in its low, rambling roof, like a too heavy load of snow, and, like the snow, is a mortgage on the poor man's home, a cold, pitiless dead weight.

Next after her two children Mrs. Morris loved this wren-like house best of anything, and for three long years she had worked at that mortgage, saving up and paying it off "by littles" until at last when of the original debt there only remained a trifle less than $40 to pay, lawyer Harding had given her notice that he had orders from the holder of the mortgage that he could no longer extend the time, and that unless the balance was paid by the first day of the month he would foreclose. This simply meant that she would lose all she had paid and be turned out of doors in the bargain. At the same time the lawyer had intimated, on giving this disagreeable intelligence, that if Mrs. Morris would consent to marry him he would relieve her of all further trouble, not only in regard to this but all future financial embarrassments.

The mortgage itself was trouble enough for one poor woman to bear; but she would rather have had all the mortgages in the world to fight than endure the thought of life with a man with the mean traits of Mr. Harding. She gave him to understand this fact as clearly as a good use of plain, matter-of-fact English could do it. His words were smooth enough—too smooth, in fact—as he went away, but there was the sort of smile on his face and its sinister counterpart in his soul that boded no good to the object of his thoughts. It was as evident to her as though he had said so in so many words that the time mentioned would be the last day of grace.

April first came—but not the paltry balance needed to clear off the mortgage. And no sum of money is paltry when one must have it to avert disaster—and cannot get it. Mrs. Morris could see no earthly way out of the trouble that morning. Everything looked dark. It was hard to have worked so long, to have struggled for weeks and months and years, as she had done, only to lose all at last. No, not all! For she had George and Bess left. Thinking of them made it still harder to bear, for it was for their dear sakes she had toiled and economized and saved. There was a suspicious suggestion of what her eyes had been doing when George came cheerily in to his breakfast.

"What, my little mammie's eyes are half drowned?" he exclaimed in his hearty, boyish way, with part fun and more tenderness in his tone, as he hugged her like a young bear, and dabbed kisses into each damp eye.

"Tisn't me!" he continued, searching for a cause for the rather unusual display of discomfort. "No? I'm glad of that, for I don't think I've done anything downright awful lately, and it can't be Bess? She's all right, I know—no measles, or whooping cough, or anything—

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - MAY 15, 1885.

It used to be said of office-holders that "none die and few resign," but scores of Postmasters are now daily fleeing before the approaching storm and forwarding their farewells to Washington with promptness and dispatch.

The vote by which the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll tax qualification was defeated in the House at Harrisburg early last week, was subsequently reconsidered, and the bill passed finally by a vote of 107 yeas, to 32 nays.

John B. Larkin, the new Democratic Postmaster at Pittsburg, will take possession of the office some day next week. It is said that he had the most voluminous recommendation that Mr. Cleveland has received for appointment to office from any part of the country.

In the sudden death of Judge Matthew J. McCafferty at Boston last week, Ben Butler lost one ot the warmest and most devoted of his friends in Massachusetts. He was Butler's candidate for Governor of the State at the last November election. Butler made his acquaintance when he was a poor factory boy in Lowell, paid his way through the college of the Holy Cross in Worcester, assisted him in preparing himself for admission to the bar, and appointed him judge soon after he (Butler) became Governor of the State. The judge was a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Democratic Convention last summer, and politically speaking, he had jumped all the fences that Butler has. Their friendship for each other was like that of Damon and Pythias.

There is no man in the country whose opinions in regard to Mr. Cleveland's administration are entitled to more weight, than those of Judge William S. Holman, the veteran Democratic Congressman from Indiana. He believes the administration is moving sufficiently fast with relation to the offices, and that any one who would have matters hurried thinks more of personal interests than of the public welfare. "This is a big Government," he says, "and a great many things have to be considered before any move is made.—An improper appointment is a public calamity, and it is better to move slowly. It is much more important that good appointments should be made than to bother about whether or not this or that man is allowed to retain his office a few months. It is only a question of a few months, and this delay is for best public interest."

On yesterday week the House at Harrisburg amended the Senate resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 28th of May, by substituting the 12th of June. It is believed that the Senate will concur in the changed date, which will extend the session eight days beyond one hundred and fifty, for which extra time the members will have to stay at Harrisburg without receiving any pay. How men with any sense of shame can go to Harrisburg and insult the people who sent them there, by consuming *five* months and eight days in passing the few laws that are really necessary, is hard to comprehend. There is no kind of doubt, however, that if the daily pay went on until the last day of next December, the Legislature could invent enough work to keep it in session until then. There never was a truer remark than that "the world is governed too much."

The Philadelphia *Record* referring to the trouble that the recent act of Assembly requiring "physiology and hygiene" to be taught in the public schools is giving to the Superintendent of the schools in that city, who is regarded as one of the best educators in the country, says:

> Superintendent MacAlister is now rubbing that distracted globe he calls his head, trying to find a suitable method of teaching the little ones in the primary grades of the public schools "physiology and hygiene." How shall he teach what his infant pupils cannot comprehend? Yet they must be taught the harm and danger that lie hidden in alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics, or the money appropriated by the State will not be paid over. It is a hard case. Few of the teachers are competent to impart the required instruction, and few of the pupils to understand it. How much better it would be if the Legislature would not meddle, and if the teachers would teach the rudimentary branches, so that their scholars might read, write and cipher. There are graduates of the schools in plenty who can do but indifferently well any of these three things. We are turning our school into smatter-shops.

The present Register of the Treasury is Blanche K. Bruce, an educated colored man from Mississipi and formerly Mr. Lamar's colleague from that State in the Senate of the United States.—The duties of the office are not at all laborious, but the salary is quite respectable. Bruce was originally appointed by Mr. Arthur to conciliate the colored men of the South who were rapidly drifting away from the Republican party and going over to the Democratic camp. If Bruce had acted with discreetness it is probable that he might have retained his place under Mr. Cleveland, but he abandoned his office last summer and went to Ohio with scores of other office holders at Washington, and entered actively on the campaign in that state in favor of the Republican State ticket and the election of Blaine. After his performance on the stump in Ohio we presume that Bruce entertained no serious thought of being retained in the Register's office in the event of Cleveland's election. Be that as it may, he found out from some source last week that his resignation would be acceptable, and wishing to be as accommodating as the nature of the case would admit of, he went to the White House and quietly stated to the President that his resignation was at his disposal. His successor has not yet been appointed.—Mr. Bruce is a man of high character and when he was elected to the Senate was a professor in a colored college in Mississippi. Between him and Mr. Lamar, now Secretary of the Interior, a warm personal friendship has always existed.

There is a wide difference of opinion between Auditor General Niles and State Treasurer Livsey on the one hand, and Mr. Snodgrass, of Allegheny county, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, on the other, about the ability of the Treasury to meet the aggregate amount of the appropriations if the bills now pending in the House become laws. The two State officers, named above, are presumed to have an accurate knowledge regarding the revenues of the State for the coming fiscal year, and they do not hesitate to declare that if Snodgrass is successful in putting all his appropriation bills through, the result will be a bankrupt treasury. There ought to be no difficulty whatever in arriving at the truth on this subject. The State officers can always estimate the receipts of the treasury with substantial accuracy, while on the other hand the amount of the different appropriations proposed to be made, can be readily ascertained by the simple rule of addition, and then by the process of subtraction the question is made clear. All this being apparent it is incomprehensible how three men all of whom have the same facts at their command, can arrive at conclusions involving a difference of between one and two millions of dollars. For obvious reasons we are inclined to think that Messrs. Niles and Livsey are right and that Snodgrass is all wrong. Some of the Republicans in the House have appealed to Snodgrass to cut his bills down so that both ends may meet, but his reply is that the Auditor General is an alarmist and that his "figgers" are founded in a desire to make capital for himself as a future Republican candidate for Governor. We don't believe that Mr. Niles is that sort of a man, but on the contrary give him credit for not desiring to see bills rushed recklessly through the House which the treasury will be totally unable to meet. If Snodgrass would imitate Mr. Niles as well as the State Treasurer, and publish a detailed statement giving the figures in defence of the position he assumes, he could place the Auditor General in a very awkward position. This he has not done and will not do, for the reason, as we believe, that the facts are all the other way. The Senate will take care of Snodgrass' appropriations if he succeeds in getting the House to assent to them, and thus prevent the State from putting out more paper than she can redeem.

The bill apportioning the State into Senatorial districts which the Republican members in the Legislature have succeeded in finally passing after laboring with it for four months, was sent to the Governor for his action on last Friday. He has ten days within which to approve or veto it. He is reported to have said the other day that on the apportionment question he stood now just where he did two years ago, "on the Constitution." Occupying this impregnable position the bill will be vetoed as a matter of course, and so will the Congressional apportionment bill when the Republicans succeed in hammering it into a shape to suit their partisan purpose. Apportionment legislation in almost every State of which we have any knowledge has degenerated into a simple question of political power—the ability to rob minorities of every right guaranteed to them by the Constitution and by every principle of justice. This remark is alike applicable to both parties and is equally disreputable to both, for it is a stubborn fact that whatever party is in power in a Legislature in any of the States it will take every unfair advantage it can in framing an apportionment bill, and press it to final passage in open defiance of the plain mandate of the Constitution. That there is not a shadow of fairness in either the Congressional or Senatorial bills at Harrisburg, the former of which has not yet assumed definite shape, is not mere assertion, but is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. If the Republican majority in each branch of the Legislature won't respect the Constitution, it is the sworn duty of Governor Pattison to prevent its violation by interposing the veto power in its defence.

When the Prohibitory amendment to the Constitution came before the House for consideration a couple of weeks ago, an amendment was offered to reimburse persons engaged in the liquor traffic on account of the depreciation of their property by the operation of the proposed amendment, and it was adopted by 88 yeas, to 77 nays. The bill was then postponed for the present. During the latter of last week the bill was called up again by the leader of the Prohibitionists, and a motion made to reconsider the vote by which the Amendment had been adopted. This motion was lost by a vote of 83 yeas, to 98 nays. The bill was then defeated by a vote of 76 yeas, to 104 nays; and then in order to clinch the defeat a Philadelphia opponent of the measure moved a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table. But he had miscalculated his strength, and instead of the motion being defeated as he expected, the friends of Prohibition rallied and carried the motion by a vote of yeas, 92; nays 87, thus leaving the matter as it stood when the joint resolution with the amendment was defeated by yeas, 76; nays, 104. When that vote was announced the Prohibitory amendment was dead for the session, had not the Philadelphia member overestimating his strength undertaken to bury the corpse. It is very evident, however, from the proceedings thus far that no Constitutional amendment can pass the House at this session.

The President last week appointed Edmund A. Bigler, of Clearfield, a son of ex-Governor Bigler, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty Third, Pennsylvania district, with headquarters at Pittsburg. The appointment was made at the request of ex-Governor Curtin and will be warmly endorsed by the Democracy of this section of the State. Mr. Bigler, like his father, is an honest, incorruptible man and eminently qualified in every respect for the position. The district embraces quite a large number of counties in the western part of the State and takes in this county. The present Collector is Col. Jackson, of Armstrong county.

McCLELLAN'S VINDICATION.

HE PUTS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PENINSULAR FAILURE ON STANTON.

The May number of *The Century* contains several war papers, in addition to other interesting matter, but nothing so important as General McClellan's paper on "The Peninsular Campaign," in which he places the responsibility for the failure of that campaign very distinctly upon Secretary Stanton. From this we make these extracts:

So long as Mr. Cameron was Secretary of War I received the cordial support of that department; but when he resigned, the whole state of affairs changed. I had never met Mr. Stanton before reaching Washington, in 1861. He at once sought me and professed the utmost personal affection, the expression of which was exceeded only by the bitterness of his denunciation of the government and its policy. I was unaware of his appointment as Secretary of War until after it had been made, whereupon he called to ascertain whether I desired him to accept, saying that do so would involve a total sacrifice of his personal interests, and that the only inducement would be the desire to assist me in my work. Having no reason to doubt his sincerity, I desired him to accept, whereupon he consented, and with great effusion exclaimed: "Now we two will save the country."

On the next day the President came to my house to explain why he had appointed Mr. Stanton without consulting me; his reason being that he supposed Stanton to be a great friend of mine, and that the appointment would naturally be satisfactory, and that he feared that if I had known it beforehand it would be said that I had dragooned him into it.

The more serious difficulties of my position began with Mr. Stanton's accession to the war office. It at once became very difficult to approach him, even for the transaction of ordinary current business, and our personal relations at once ceased. The impatience of the Executive immediately became extreme, and I can attribute it only to the influence of the new secretary, who did many things to break up the free and confidential intercourse that had heretofore existed between the President and myself. The government soon manifested great impatience in regard to the opening of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the destruction of the Confederate batteries on the Potomac. The first object could be permanently attained only by occupying the Shenandoah Valley with a force strong enough to resist any attack by the Confederate army then at Manassas; the second only by a general advance of the Army of the Potomac, driving the enemy back of the Rapidan. My own view was that the movement of the Army of the Potomac from Urbanna would accomplish both of these objects by forcing the enemy to abandon all his positions and fall back on Richmond. I was therefore unwilling to interfere with this plan by a premature advance, the effect of which must be either to commit us to the overland route or to minimize the advantages of the Urbanna movement. I wished to hold the enemy at Manassas to the last moment—if possible until the advancement from Urbanna had actually commenced, for neither the reopening of the railroad nor the destruction of the batteries was worth the danger involved.

STANTON'S UNAUTHORIZED ACTION.

The positive order of the President, probably issued under the pressure the Secretary of War, forced me to undertake the opening of the railway. For this purpose I went to Harper's Ferry, in February, intending to throw over a force sufficient to occupy Winchester.—To do this was necessary to have a reliable bridge across the Potomac—to ensure supplies and prompt reinforcements. The pontoon bridge, thrown as a preliminary could not be absolutely trusted on a river so liable to heavy freshets; therefore it was determined to construct a canal boat bridge. It was discovered, however, when the attempt was made, that the lift lock from the canal to the river was too narrow for the boats by some four or five inches, and I therefore decided to rebuild the railroad bridge, and content myself with occupying Charleston until its completion, postponing to the same time the advance to Winchester. I had fully explained my intentions to the President and Secretary before leaving Washington, providing for precisely such a contingency. While at Harper's Ferry I learned that the President was dissatisfied with my action, and on reaching Washington I laid a full explanation before the Secretary, with which he expressed himself entirely satisfied, and told me that the President was already so, and that it was unnecessary for me to communicate with him on the subject. I then proceeded with the preparations necessary to force the evacuation of the Potomac batteries.—On the very day appointed for the division commanders to come to headquarters to receive their final orders, the President sent for me. I then learned that he had received no explanation of the Harper's Ferry affair, and that the Secretary was not authorized to make the statement already referred to; but after my repetition of it, the President became fully satisfied with my course. He then, however, said that there was another, "very ugly matter" which he desired to talk about, and that was the movement by the lower Chesapeake.—He said that it had been suggested that I proposed this movement with the "traitorous" purpose of leaving Washington uncovered and exposed to attack. I very promptly objected to the coupling of any such adjectives with my purposes when he disclaimed any intention of conveying the idea that he expressed his own opinion, as he merely repeated the suggestions of others. I then explained the purpose and effect of fortifying Washington, and, as I thought, removed his apprehensions, but informed him that the division commanders were to be at the headquarters that morning, and suggested that my plans should be laid before them, that they might give their opinion as to whether the capital would be endangered; I also said that in order to leave them perfectly untrammelled I would not attend the meeting. Accordingly they met on the 8th of March and approved my plans.

DEMORALIZING THE ARMY.

On the same day was issued, without my knowledge, the order forming army corps and assigning the senior general officers to their command. My own views were that, as the command of army corps involved great responsibility and demanded ability of a high order, it was safer to postpone their formation until trial in the field had shown which general officers could best perform these vital functions. An incompetent division commander could not often jeopardize the safety of an army; while an unfit corps commander could easily lose a battle and frustrate the best conceived plan of campaign. Of the four corps commanders, only one had commanded so much as a regiment in the field prior to the Bull Run campaign. On the next day intelligence arrived that the enemy was abandoning his positions. I crossed to the Virginia side to receive information more promptly, and decide upon what should be done. During the night I determined to advance the whole army, to take advantage of any opportunity to strike the enemy, to break up the permanent camps, give the troops a little experience on the march and in bivouac, get rid of extra baggage, and test the working of the staff departments. If this were done at all, it must be done promptly and by moving the troops by divisions, without waiting to form the army corps. Accordingly, I telegraphed to the Secretary, explaining the state of the case and asking authority to postpone the army corps formation until the completion of the movement.—The reply was an abrupt and unreasonable refusal. I again telegraphed, explaining the situation and throwing the responsibility upon the Secretary, whereupon he gave way.

Meanwhile as far back as the 27th of February, orders had been given for collecting the transportation necessary to carry out the Urbanna movement.—This conclusion had been reached after full discussion. On the 27th of January had been issued the President's general war order No. 1, directing a general movement of the land and naval forces against the enemy on the 22d of February. On the 31st of January was issued the President's special war order No. 1, directing the Army of the Potomac to advance to the attack of Manassas on the 22d of February. The President, however, permitted me to state my objections to this order, which I did, at length, in a letter of February 3, to the Secretary of War. As the President's order was not insisted upon, although never formally revoked, it is to be assumed that my letter produced, for a time at least, the desired effect.—When Manassas was abandoned and the enemy was behind the Rapidan, the Urbanna movement lost much of its promise, as the enemy were now in position to reach Richmond before we could do so. The alternative remained of making Fortress Monroe and its vicinity the base of operations.

The question now arose as to the line of operations to be followed; that of the James on the one hand, on the other, the line from White House as a base, crossing the Upper Chickahominy.

REINFORCEMENTS WITHHELD.

The army was admirably placed for adopting either, and my decision was to take that of the James, operating on either bank as might prove advisable, but always preferring the southern. I had urgently asked for reinforcements to come by water, as they would thus be equally available for either line of operations. The destruction of the Merrimac on the 11th of May had opened the river James to us, and it was only after that date that it became available. My plan, however, was changed by orders from Washington. A telegram of the 18th from the Secretary of War informed me that McDowell would advance from Fredericksburg, and directed me to extend the right of the Army of the Potomac to the north of Richmond, in order to establish communications with him. The same order required me to supply his troops from our depots at White House. Herein lay the failure of the campaign, as it necessitated the division of the army by the Chickahominy, and caused great delay in constructing practicable bridges across that stream; while if I had been able to cross the James, reinforcements would have reached me by water rapidly and safely, the army would have been united and in no danger of having its flank turned or its line of supply interrupted, and the attack could have been much more rapidly pushed. * * * * *

No praise can be too great for the officers and men who passed through these seven days of battle, enduring fatigue without a murmur, successfully meeting and repelling every attack made upon them, always in the right place at the right time, and emerging from the fiery ordeal a compact army of veterans, equal to any task that brave and disciplined men can be called upon to undertake. They needed now only a few days of well-earned repose, a renewal of ammunition and supplies, and reinforcements to fill the gaps made in their ranks by so many desperate encounters, to be prepared to advance again with entire confidence to meet their worthy antagonists in other battles. It was, however, decided by the authorities at Washington, against my earnest remonstrances, to abandon the position on the James, and the campaign. The Army of the Potomac was accordingly withdrawn, and it was not until years later that it again found itself under its last commander at substantially the same point on the bank of the James. It was as evident in 1862 as in 1865 that was the true defense of Washington, and that it was on the banks of the James that the fate of the Union was to be decided.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

In their solicitude over the imminent rupture of the Democratic party, the Republicans are likely to overlook their own impending circus with the Prohibitionists. The temperance men are everywhere organizing for active work in the State elections this fall, and are adopting the sound policy of independent nominations—the only policy for a party which pretends to incarnate a vital principle. In New York the Prohibitionists are notably zealous, and have a heavy account to settle with the Republicans, who have reviled them as the authors of Blaine's defeat, and are punishing them by passing an excise bill by the liquor dealers and by voting for license at the spring elections. Men who have withstood the pressure of last year's campaign will only be confirmed in their opposition by such tactics, and as the Presidency is not nominally at stake, they will be reinforced by voters who could not bring their minds to bolting the ticket last year. The prospect is not a promising one for the Republicans of the Empire State, and nobody will feel very sorry for them. Dodging and dickering never pay it the long run. —*Philadelphia Record.*

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the judicious use of Peruna. If he will only add this great remedy to his medicines, his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full directions for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book. Read the following:

USELESCOTEE, O.

DR. HARTMAN: Peruna sells very well here. I have ordered several lots since you were here. It is a fine remedy.
W. W. STEELE, Druggist.

Insufficiency of school accommodation does not seem to be confined to Philadelphia. The President of the Chicago School Board reported in 1883, that 12,919 pupils could only gain admittance to the school for half of each day; in New York during 1881 more than 9,000 children were refused admission for want of room; and even San Francisco complains of classes of from 65 to 80 pupils, and asks "where are the means to come from to build the new schoolhouses so imperatively needed?"

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

E. James can always be relied upon not to only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs and chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a trial bottle free.

—Six roller rinks have been burned or otherwise destroyed in Iowa by scandalized husbands, indignant wives and irate fathers.

—Good news ought to be told; and it is good news that Hunt's Remedy has cured the worst case of kidney diseases, and can do it again.

O, my back! That lame back is caused by kidney disease. Stop it at once by Hunt's (Kidney and Liver) Remedy.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—James W. Keene, the stock operator, who failed last fall, is said to have almost made good his losses, and is again a rich man.

—Over brain work and excesses reduce the vitality and cause nervous exhaustion, etc. The Pastille treatment is a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo. Send for free trials.

—N. P. Payne, son of Senator H. B. Payne, and brother-in-law of Secretary Whitney, died yesterday morning in Cleveland, O. of heart disease.

—Quinsy troubled me for twenty years.—Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have not had an attack. The oil cures sore throat at once. Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich., Oct. 24, '83.

—Rebecca Cassidy, colored, has died in Philadelphia, in the alleged 115th year of her age. She was an escaped convict slave from the South, and like most centenarians, active until within a few days of her death.

—The Bank of North America was the first bank of the United States. It commenced business in 1782. The present National Bank system was organized during exigencies of the civil war. The act was approved June 3, 1864.

—Shortly after noon on saturday H. A. W. Walkemyer, a prominent ice merchant of Harrisburg, committed suicide at his residence by shooting himself through the heart. Financial trouble is said to be the cause of the rash act.

—Statistics show that murder in this country has reached an astonishing degree of frequency, and that the sacredness of human life is held more lightly every year. In 1853 there were 9,380 murders; the number increased to 13,377 in 1884.

—No machine of travel that man ever invented can equal the speed of wild fowl. The canvass-back duck flies two miles a minute. The broadbills go slightly slower. Teal can fly at the rate of 100 miles an hour; the wild goose goes about ninety.

—The official vote of Michigan has just been declared, and is the largest ever cast at a spring election. Judge Cooley, Republican candidate for Supreme Court, received 138,693 votes; Allen B. Morse, Democratic, 168,625; Democratic majority, 29,942.

—Prof. C. V. Riley, the entomologist of the Agricultural Department, says that the United States is soon to be visited by two immense swarms of locusts—the 13 and 17 years species—and that they will remain until July. He predicts that they will do but little damage.

—Isaac Banks who, with a woman named Brown and a physician named Hall was incarcerated in the county workhouse at Pittsburg awaiting trial for the death of Lena Steubenranch, the result of a criminal operation, committed suicide on Monday by cutting his throat with a razor.

—Dr. G. H. Chandler, of Karns City, Butler Co., this State, has, in conjunction with five other men, had constructed a boat 16 feet wide and 48 feet long, which, with side projections, has a deck 28 feet wide. They intend to float down the river to Arkansas. There will be twenty-two people in all, several horses, wagons, and household furniture.

—That is a droll story about a fellow on board an ocean steamer who sat off by himself and seemed to be generally sore in his mind about something. He presented such a forlorn appearance that some ladies on deck thought they ought to ask him what was the matter. So one old lady approached and asked the lonely one why he was so disconsolate. "The fact is," said he, "I am on my bridal tour, but I didn't have enough money to bring my wife with me."

—On Monday morning a large party of Welsh mountain residents came to Lancaster to attend the hearing at an alderman's office which had been arranged for them.—They were at once arrested and locked up on the charge of aiding and abetting the escape of Abe Buzzard. The prisoners are white and colored men and a hard looking set. In the party are Mart and John Buzzard, brothers of the outlaw. The case against them is said to be strong.

—There must be an open road between the food we eat and the substance of which our bodies are composed. If the road is clogged or closed we sicken, faint and die.—This road is made up of the organs of digestion and assimilation. Of these the stomach and liver are chief. Most people have had more or less experience of the horrors of constipation. Prevent it and all its fearful sequences by using Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." It is the first step that costs.

—A young colored woman living near Milbourni, N. C., gave birth to a child on Friday last, after which she took it out and buried it alive. The crime was reported to the neighbors, some of whom made search and found the newly made grave. The babe was hastily removed and taken to the inhuman mother, who was made to care for it. She gave as an excuse for burying the child alive that the colored woman with whom she was living had threatened to punish her unless she made way with it. The child is alive and doing well.

—Early Saturday night two masked men entered the house of P. C. Thrall, at Oswego, N. Y., during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Thrall at church. A daughter aged 18 had just put a younger sister to bed and sat at the piano playing, when the two men appeared in the room, one of them with a drawn knife, seized her and under penalty of death ordered silence, but said she would not be harmed if she made no outcry. He then cut off her hair and cut her clothing, saying he wanted to be revenged on her father. They took some silverware and left the house without doing the girl further harm.

—A clergyman who enjoys the confidence of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, said on Sunday that among things mooted at the conclave of Catholic prelates last week, was the question of a successor to Bishop Gross, of Savannah, who goes to Oregon as the Archbishop of that see. Several names were mentioned, and it is understood that it was decided to send the purple of Dr. Foley, of St. Martin's church, to Rome, with the recommendation that the Pope appoint him to the vacant diocese. Dr. Foley has already declined promotion to the College of Bishops twice, preferring to remain with St. Martin's congregation, by whom he is greatly beloved, but if he is appointed by the Pope to the Georgia see they he must accept. It being a rule of the Church that advancements in position can be declined twice only.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN

The BEST in the World

Every Organ is Fully Warranted

AN ORGAN FOR A LIFETIME

Our four Messrs. White have devoted their lives to the study of developing the Reed Organ, the senior having manufactured Organs for 35 years.

Their construction is **POSITIVE SIMPLE DURABLE** and will not get out of Repair or Tune IN MANY YEARS.

OVER 80 STYLES

In Buying an ORGAN don't be led into purchasing one that contains a great *ARRAY OF STOPS* and *FEW REEDS* but write to a

RELIABLE DEALER or Manufacturer

who will furnish you at even less money a *first-class* ORGAN. ☞ Stops cost but a few cents each

Write for our CATALOGUE and diagram showing construction of the INTERIOR of ORGANS, SENT FREE TO ALL, and AGENT'S DISCOUNTS allowed where we have no Agent.

Wilcox & White Organ Co.

MERIDEN, CONN.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Sam'l Griffith and P. W. Filler, Executors of Daniel Griffith, dec'd, vs. Evan J. Michaels.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 223 June Term, 1885. Foreign Attachment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cambria county, SS.

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: WE command you that you attach Evan J. Michaels, late of your county, by all and singular, his interest in the lands and tenements which he, the said Evan J. Michaels, inherited and acquired through the death of his father, Thomas Michaels, deceased, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer Samuel Griffith and P. W. Filler, Executors of Daniel Griffith, deceased, of a plea of debt, and also that you summon such person or persons in your bailiwick holding possession or custody of said lands or tenements under the said defendant as Garnishee, so that they be and appear before our Court on the first Monday of June next, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein. And have you then and there the writ.

Witness the Honorable R. L. Johnston, President Judge of said Court at Ebensburg, the first day of April, A. D. 1885.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Foreign Attachment, I have levied upon and attached all the right, title and interest of Evan J. Michaels, which he inherited and acquired through the death of his father, Thomas Michaels, deceased, of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Owens, S. Luther, Thos. Meisel, Estate of Jacob Zern, deceased, and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about ninety acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half-story frame dwelling house and frame barn; the interest which said Evan J. Michaels inherited and acquired in the above-mentioned real estate, being the one undivided fourth part thereof, subject however to the dower interest of the widow of said decedent.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-4t.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

John E. Scanlan vs. J. H. Casselberry and E. S. Richards.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. To, 250 June term, 1885. Foreign attachment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Cambria county, SS.

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: We command you that you attach J. H. Casselberry, and E. S. Richards, late of your county, by all and singular, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer John E. Scanlan of a plea of assumpsit, and also that you summon such person or persons in your bailiwick holding possession of said lands and tenements, under the said defendants, as Garnishees, that they be and appear before our Court on the said first Monday of June next, to answer what shall be objected against them and abide the judgment of the Court therein, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable R. L. Johnston, President Judge of said Court at Ebensburg, this eighth day of April, A. D. 1885.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Foreign Attachment, I have levied upon and attached all the right, title and interest of J. H. Casselberry and E. S. Richards, of, in and to all that certain tract of land, warranted in the name of Ferdinand Gordon, situate in Adams township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands warranted in the names of William Nichols, Harry Barrington, Mary Rees, John Anderson and others, containing four hundred acres, more or less, unimproved.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 13, 1885.-6t.

IN THE ORPANS' COURT OF THE county of Cambria. *To the heirs and legal representatives of Francis X. Chrisp, deceased. Greeting:* You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Francis X. Chrisp, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court or show cause why the same should not be sold.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 27, 1885.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of MATTHIAS STRAWMIER, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Matthias Strawmyer, deceased, late of Allegheny township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE STRAWMIER,

April 24, 1885, 3t. Administratrix.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of ALBERT BENDER, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Albert Bender, late of Conemaugh borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALBERG BENDER, FRANCIS J. PARRISH, Executors.

April 24, 1885.-6t.

E. H. FLICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ALTOONA, PA.

☞ Office in Room No. 7 Shenk Block, Eleventh avenue. All kind of legal business promptly and satisfactorily attended to in both English and German. Collections a specialty. [4-18,'84.]

M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in new Armory Hall, opposite Court House

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ *MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,*
☞ *FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK-*
☞ *SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS,*
☞ *NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL,*
☞ *HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-*
☞ *VOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,*
☞ *CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.*

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash, and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.

Ebensburg, April 3, 1885.

HARDWARE! TINWARE! STOVES!

$10,000 in Goods to be Sold at Reduced Rates

HAVING purchased for cash, we sell for cash 15 per cent. lower than elsewhere. Our fine stock of

RANGES, COOK AND PARLOR STOVES

Are unexcelled in QUALITY and LOW FIGURES. An immense Line of *Hardware, Tin, Copper, Sheet-iron and Silverware, Horse and Stable Furnishing* And Farming Implements.

☞ Read our astonishingly low price list:

17 qt. dish pan, pressed	$ 50	4 tin nest pails, with dipper	1
14 qt. dish pan, pressed	45	3 pressed tin basins, nested	
12 qt. dish pan, pressed	40	2 pudding pans	
11 qt. dish pan, pressed	30	1 doz. tin cups	
14 qt. bucket	35	1 large wash boiler, No. 8	
10 qt. bucket	25	1 good corn brooms	
1 two hoop bucket, wooden	15	3 coal buckets	
1 three hoop bucket, wooden	20	Coal oil, per gal	
4 qt. coffee pot	25	Clothes pins, per doz	
3 qt. coffee pot	20	White lead, per wt.	
2 qt. coffee pot	15	Nails, per keg	

Wall paper trimmed free. A full line of Sherwin Williams' ready mixed paints. An immense stock of Queensware to be sold 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

☞ Agents for the Light Running Home Sewing Machine.

FULL LINE OF BUILDERS' MATERIAL, PAINT, VARNISH AND GLASS AT SPECIAL RATES. ROOFING AND SPOUTING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞ All are invited to convince themselves of our SUPERIOR GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

A. C. BUCK & CO.,

Gallitzin, Pa.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

—IN BUYING YOUR—

RANGES, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

Cellar Furnaces, Fire-Place Heaters,

Tinware, Copper Ware, Sheetiron Ware,
Lamp Goods of Every Description,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Soup Ladles,
Granite Ware, Coffee Mills, Plated-ware,
Toilet Sets, Cake Boxes, Bread Closets,
Clothes-wringers, Egg Beaters, Slaw Cutters,
Iron Stands, Fancy Spittoons, Slop Buckets,
Hard Coal Parlor Heaters,
Soft Coal Parlor Heaters,
Copper Kettles, Brass Kettles,
Iron Kettles, Steam Cookers,
Rice, Milk and Farina Boilers,
Perfect Waffle Irons, Boilers of all Kinds,
Meat Pounders, Mincing Knives, Saw Rods,

And a large Stock of KITCHEN ARTICLES, will be sold at Low Prices. Call and Examine the Goods. ☞ LOOK FOR MY NAME ON THE WINDOW, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO FIND THE RIGHT PLACE.

FRANK W. HAY,

No. 280 Washington Street, - - - - - JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Still Reducing Stock.

I again call the attention of the public to the fact that I am still selling goods at a great reduction in order to reduce my stock. As

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - MAY 15, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—"Hygiene! What ish dat?"

—For canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Eleven circuses are on the road this summer.

—For choice groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—We had little spits of snow on Saturday and Sunday last.

—A new schedule on the Pennsylvania railroad will go into effect on Sunday next.

—Ten practicing dentists are registered and plying their vocations in Cambria county.

—Mr. Thomas Lahey, of Lilly's, has broken ground for the erection of a large dwelling house.

—Dr. A. Griffith, who has been absent during the past winter in Florida, is expected back in a few days.

—Mr. George H. Roberts, of this place, recently purchased at Pittsburg a very fine team of driving horses.

—Mr. E. A. Bigler, of Clearfield, has been appointed revenue collector of the Twenty-third district of this State.

—Wanted—McDonald at Loretto wants 5,000 pounds good clean wool for which he will pay the highest price

—The banns for the marriage of Henry J. Eberly to Miss Emma Glass, were announced in St. Michael's Catholic church, at Loretto, on Sunday last.

It is reported that parties in the interest of the Seaboard Railroad will be through this neighborhood in a short time securing the right of way.

—New stock of straw hats just received at the Golden Eagle, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, where they will be sold very low.

H. MARCH.

—The Centre county grand jury reported against building a new court house by a unanimous vote, notwithstanding the appeal judges and attorneys.

—Mr. Henry Welty, the oldest citizen of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, died on Friday last, aged ninety-two years, eight months and six days.

—Mr. Thomas H. Heist put in an appearance on Tuesday last and is getting his Maple Park Hotel ready for the accommodation of summer visitors.

—The bill authorizing school directors and controllers to purchase school books out of the district funds passed finally in the House at Harrisburg last week.

—Mr. John O. Phillips, who recently purchased the brick residence opposite the jail, is having it repaired and fitted up ready for occupancy in the near future.

—The new altar recently imported from Germany for St. Benedict's church, Carrolltown, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, on Tuesday, May 25th.

—Fifty light colored summer suits are offered at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, 1301 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, at half their value. Call and see. H MARCH, Prop.

—Notwithstanding the cold weather and snow storm which raged the latter part of last week, one of our best citizens was found busily engaged in making garden with an overcoat on.

—Charcoal has been discovered to be a remedy for burns. By laying a piece of charcoal upon a burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour the wound is healed.

—The trial of Dr. James P. Iseck in the Allegheny county Court was, on application of his counsel, continued until the June term of Court on the ground that several important witnesses were absent.

—Mr. John Endler, who had his leg broken and was so badly injured at the barn raising of Peter Helfrich's in Elder township, is improving and it is thought now that amputation will not have to be resorted to.

—C. F. Hager, Surgeon Dentist, of Johnstown, will be at the Mountain House on the second Friday and Saturday of each month, where he will be prepared to do all work pertaining to his profession. [a24-2m.

—Prof. A. R. Reed, of Tyrone, who was principal of the public schools at that place, paid our office a visit on Tuesday last. He returned to his home on Wednesday afternoon.

—We were mistaken in announcing in last week's FREEMAN the illness of Geo. W. Raylor, at the American College in Rome. We are assured that he has been enjoying good health ever since his arrival at the Eternal City.

—A young girl aged about fifteen, named Katie Cosgrove, who resided with her aunt at Braddocks, while walking on the Pennsylvania railroad was struck by a locomotive on Thursday night of last week, receiving injuries from which she died in a few hours.

—We have two new organs on hand that we will sell cheap for cash, trade for a farm, for a house and lot, for a horse, cattle, sheep, grain or lumber, in fact anything that we can make a turn round in. Parties wishing to purchase a first class organ, will not find a better chance.

—England and Russia are still trying to come to terms and are anxious to escape from the horrors that a declaration of war would bring. John Owens is, however, still selling dry goods, groceries, provisions, boots and shoes, etc., at the very lowest prices at his store on High street.

—The act of June 13, 1836, requires supervisors to maintain sign boards at the crossing of the county roads, under a penalty of ten dollars for each neglect. There are but few finger boards in this county, and there is hardly a supervisor in the county that is not liable under this act.

—On Thursday of last week a burglar entered the house of Mr. Jacob Brechbill, of Altoona, and after rifling two trunks from which he obtained $26, was surprised by a son of Mr. Brechbill who came on him unexpected, but the burglar succeeded in making his escape through a window.

—The general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a circular to the employees of all lines of the company, giving sanitary directions to be followed during the approaching season, with a view to combatting the appearance of cholera. Disinfectants will be supplied by the company.

—Eight women and two children, all but one of whom reside in or near Johnstown, left that place on Tuesday last for New York, from whence they sailed on yesterday for South Wales, on a visit to relatives and friends. The wife of Mr. John T. Harris, chief of police of Johnstown, composed one of the party.

—On Tuesday night burglars broke into the cellar of the Union Hotel at Lilly's and from there made their way to the barroom and carried off about ten gallons of whiskey and some cigars. About two weeks previous the bar of Mr. George Brandt in the same place, was broken into and about fifteen dollars worth of goods were stolen. Both burglaries are supposed to have been committed by the same parties, and evidently are the work of home talent.

—Curious to think that desks and chairs kill people, but they do. Taken in large quantities office furniture is fatal as yellow fever. We sit and write ourselves away.—Sedentary habits produce constipation; that begets dyspepsia; rheumatism and kidney trouble follow in their train, and death ends the chapter. You whose lives are passed over desks and in the confined air of offices ought to keep Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" always at hand for the stomach and brain.

—Mr. C. H. Kemp has laid out a number of lots on an extension of West street from Horner street to Highland avenue, and the prospects now are that a number of cottages for the accommodation of city visitors will be erected. Whether Mr. Kemp will erect the cottages himself or sell the lots, we have not learned.

—The ages of woman are seven: At twelve she wants to wear long dresses, with a train that will sweep up cigar stumps; at sixteen she wants to be a great actress; at eighteen she wants a sweetheart; at twenty-one she wants a husband; at twenty-five she wants him to stay at home in the evening; at twenty-eight she wants her own way; at thirty she wants a divorce

—A valuable bay horse valued at $200 was stolen from the stable on the farm of Mr. Andrew Biddle, between this city and Hollidaysburg on Monday night. The thief or thieves on the same night stole a set of harness and a buggy from Mr. B. F. Deitrick who lives on the Campbell farm, adjoining Mr. Biddle. Rewards are offered for the recovery of the stolen property.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—In an altercation on Wednesday of last week in the hotel of John Metzgar, at Lilly's, Patrick Higgins, who had some trouble with the landlord, drew a revolver and fired, the ball striking Metzgar on the chin and following the jawbone, lodged in the neck. The revolver used was of small calibre and the ball striking the bone arrested its progress, but nevertheless, made an ugly though not dangerous wound.

—McDonald at Loretto sells 16 pounds light brown sugar for $1.00; 12 pounds white sugar, $1; 3 pounds good tea, $1; 10 pounds coffee, $1; 4 boxes essence coffee, 10c; 4 papers soda, 10c; 3 pounds prunes, 25c; 3 pounds rice, 25c; 4 pounds barley, 25c; 5 pounds oatmeal, 25c; 6 pounds hominy, 25c; 6 pieces soap, 25c; molasses, 35 cents per gallon; good syrup, 40 cents per gallon.—All other goods at equally low prices for cash or good marketable trade.

—A stranger was picked up on the Pennsylvania railroad at the upper end of the Altoona yard on Monday night, a short time after the Eastern Express had passed, and is supposed to have fallen from that train. He was completely dazed, and, although able to walk, he was badly hurt, having several wounds on the head, his nose broken, and his hands cut and bleeding. From letters found on his person his name is supposed to be Byron Willis, of Abaline, Texas.

—The following named gentlemen who were elected Justices of the Peace at last spring's election, have lifted their commissions and are now legally qualified to administer the law in all its various phases: John T. Long, Croyle township; B. W. Litzinger, Loretto township; W. A. B. Little, Allegheny township; G. W. Shiffler, Tunnelhill borough; Anthony Anna, Elder township; J. G. West, Upper Yoder township; W. G. Krise, Dean township; H. D. Woodruff, 1st ward, Conemaugh borough, and Joseph Miller, Wilmore borough.

—Eight dwelling houses in Peterburg, Huntingdon county, and vicinity, were entered and robbed by burglars on Saturday night. On Sunday night some trainmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad saw a light in a vacant schoolhouse below the town, and on going to it three or four men jumped from a rear window, ran into the woods and escaped. The door was then broken open, and a great quantity of silverware, table linen, household utensils of all kinds, bread, butter, meat and other articles, were found. The place seemed to be a general receptacle for the plunder of the thieves. The goods were put on the train and taken to Altoona, and will be returned to the owners.

—Alexander Hibbard, a young man living in Milwaukie, on Friday last swallowed a silver dollar and at latest accounts was still living. The case is attracting much attention and many visitors call at the young man's house daily, among them having been a number of prominent physicians from other cities. His attending physician keeps him on a diet of milk and cornmeal and is administering powerful medicines. He expresses his confidence that the coin will be removed without fatal results.—*Ex.* This shows the dangers of a depreciated silver currency, and is a strong argument in favor of stopping the coinage of silver. The difficulty in passing it is its great objection, and is very forcibly illustrated in this case.

A Paying Investment.

One of the latest enterprises spoken of in this place is a steam grist mill, and within the last month two different parties have been examining into the surroundings with a view to building a mill. That a mill in this place would pay is not questioned, as there is a large amount of good wheat raised in the neighborhood, and the quantity is yearly increasing, while the amount of flour shipped to this place alone would furnish a good trade for a mill. It would also furnish our farmers with a market for grain that they now have to take to either Johnstown or Altoona to dispose of. The ground can be bought low; the lumber and building materials can be obtained as cheap, if not cheaper than at almost any other place, while the railroad facilities for shipping to and from the mill would be as good as at any other point along the Pennsylvania railroad, and we think our borough officials should, and we have no doubt would, give the projectors some substantial encouragement in the way of exemption from taxation for several years. The number of mining towns in the near neighborhood would also furnish a market for the flour that is now brought from mills located in other counties, and the undeveloped mineral wealth in all directions gives a promising assurance that the home demand must always be on the increase.

Two Children Burned to Death.

On last Monday night an old tenement house situate on the turnpike a short distance west of Duncansville, Blair county, in which the families of Aaron Isett and Sam. Black resided was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Black, whose husband was away from home, aroused her children, as she supposed, and taking the youngest, an infant, in her arms made her escape through the fire and smoke, followed by her little girl about 10 years old. After the mother reached the outside she discovered that her two boys, aged 3 and 8 years were still in the burning building, and was only prevented by members of the Isett family, from rushing in at the great risk of her own life, to rescue them. The unfortunate children were both burned to death.—The Isett family all escaped.

Death of a Child of Mickey Smith.

The remains of a son of Mickey Smith, the fugitive murderer, were brought to Johnstown from Oliphant Furnace, Fayette county, on Monday last, and interred in Lower-Yoder Catholic cemetery. The child was three years old. His death was caused by pneumonia, superinduced by measles.—This is the second child of Mickey's that has died since he murdered Minahan. Mrs. Smith makes her home at Oliphant Furnace with her father, Michael Chute. She accompanied the child's remains to Johnstown.

—H. March offers the

Best quality G. A. R. suits and caps for				$10
Second	"	"	"	$ 9
Third	"	"	"	$ 8

Call at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, 1801 Eleventh avenue, Altoona for G. A. R. suits.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa.

THREE WEEKS DOWN SOUTH.

An Interesting Letter Spiefly Written by a Subscriber.

Many of your readers have never visited the Southern States, and the experience of one just returned from such a visit may have some interest. My visit was one merely for recreation, and I made little study of things as I found them: still my brief notes may give some idea of the regions through which we passed.

We left the mountain on Thursday, April 13th;—I say we, for I had a *compagnon du voyage*, in a snowstorm which continued until we had passed the western boundary of Pennsylvania. And from the next morning, when we found ourselves in Cincinnati, until our return to Pittsburg three weeks later, we did not see one drop of either snow or rain.

We passed through that portion of West Virginia known as the Pan Handle and crossed the Ohio into that State at 9 p. m.; and reached Columbus, the capital, about midnight.

Here, as I travelled, I found as I experienced through the whole journey, that every person I met considered his own home with peculiar favor. While all loved, or professed to love, the whole country, every one thought, "There's no place like home."

A fellow traveler in speaking of Columbus, his home, its population and resources, averred that in wealth as compared with population, Columbus was the second city in the Union,—Hartford being the first.—Afterwards a St. Joseph, Missouri, traveler insisted that his city was second only to Portland, Oregon, which was the richest city in the Union. Others made their city the second richest,—but none went below that. I said nothing about Ebensburg; not having any statistics with me.

We found ourselves at the Grand Hotel shortly after daylight and in time for an excellent breakfast. And here let me say, the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, is equal to the finest in any of the Eastern cities. The Cathedral which we visited, is built of Dayton blue limestone and is a magnificent structure. The Court house and other public buildings which we saw, are models of architecture; but the immediate surroundings of the city proper afford still greater attractions. The hills surrounding the city, excepting the river front, form a cove, and are nearly perpendicular. Upon these hills are parks, picnic grounds, &c., and fine private residences.

N. B. Wolfe, M. D., and his charming daughter called to see us; and the latter presented my lady companion with a beautiful boquet. The doctor assisted me in planning my future journey, and showed such kindness as I shall long remember.

My older readers in Ebensburg and vicinity will remember N. B. Wolfe. He was in the employ of the late Captain Andrew L. wis, then a plasterer in Ebensburg. He was just entering manhood, of a stout, ruddy complexion, and a sanguine temperament. He performed his whole duty during the day and studied at night. He was, as was the writer of this, a devoted temperance advocate.

Here I cannot refrain from interrupting my travels. N. B. Wolfe had written for the newspaper a very readable article mainly on temperance, which was published in the newspaper with his name affixed. An illiterate fellow of the name of Jacob Campbell had rented a room in the Academy where he resided with his family. Some wags used his name and for the purpose of burlesque, dated an article from "Academy Building, Ebensburg," and applied to the article of Wolfe. He rejoined over his own name, and the controversy became so heated that the final article of Mr. Wolfe was refused, and he in a circular wound up the controversy in a very able and bitter conclusion.

An amusing feature of the controversy was that ever after, Jacob Campbell (tho' scarcely able to write his name), claimed, and seemed to believe that he had really written the articles to which his name was appended.

Dr. Wolfe completed his studies—removed to Cincinnati—acquired at once a high reputation and immense practice—and what is better has become very wealthy. He has a large interest in property in the city and its vicinity. He has also a half interest in the Windsor Hotel, at Jacksonville; from which he derives large profits. I believe he is still a good temperance man, albeit when I stopped at the Windsor I was credibly informed it had a bar, doubtless without the doctor's knowledge.

The doctor was cogitating over a 300 feet barn he was erecting on a farm near the city when I met him. He appeared in excellent health and spirits—but has become a little hard of hearing.

I had received some time since a prize essay written by Mary Wolf, his daughter.—I expected to find a strong-minded old maid. Judge my surprise at being presented to a young lady apparently not out of her teens, handsome, agreeable, and unassuming.—The doctor's whole affections are centred on her—he is a widower and she is his only child.

We left Cincinnati in the afternoon and reached Louisville the same night.

TRAVELER.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CARROLLTOWN, Cambria Co., May 12, 1885.

DEAR FREEMAN: Your readers may not be uninterested in a few events which have transpired and may in the future further transpire in this section of which I write.

On Monday the 25th inst., one of the most interesting and imposing religious ceremonies ever performed in this portion of the county, will take place in St. Benedict's Catholic church. On that day the beautiful new altar will be consecrated by Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, Arch Abbot of St. Vincent's Monastery. A Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated—the first ever witnessed on the Alleghenies. About twenty priests will be present in all, from Pittsburg, Johnstown, Altoona, and other places.—Rev. O. P. Gallagher, of Johnstown, and Very Rev. Father Michael, Prior of St. Vincent, will deliver sermons; the former in English and the latter in German. The ceremonies will commence at 9 o'clock a. m. The new altar is among the finest of workmanship in this country. It was manufactured in Munich, Bavaria, from that great artist, John Marggraff, almost two years' time having been expended in its construction. It is of the pure Gothic style, which has only been produced in the Middle Ages. In the *Mensa* is the Lamb with the Book of the Seven Seals, and on either side the sacrifice of Abraham and Melchisedech, in relief. The tabernacle is richly gilded with design work. On either side of the tabernacle is an adoring angel and the holy Evangelist alternately represented. Above this in main relief is the statue representing St. Benedict (the Patron Saint of the church) sending out St. Placidus and St. Maurus as missionaries, a true ideal of great feeling and dignity. On one side of the main relief are the statutes representing St. Otto and St. Anselm, and on the other SS. Scholastica and Gertrude. These statues are four feet high and proportionate. At even a close inspection they would convince the beholder that they were of wax-work, so delicately and perfectly is every feature produced; but they are actually carved from wood. The main portion of the altar is made of Bavarian oak, beautifully and artistically carved, with gilt finish. The table of the altar is of Italian marble. As near as I can learn, this altar, as it stands in the church, cost about $4 000

In St. Benedict's church, this place, on Tuesday, May 12, 1885, Mr. Wm. A. Gray, of Susquehanna township, and Miss Magdalene Huber, of Elder township, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, Rev. Prior Otto officiating.

Mr. Henry Able, of Elder township, has for some time past been annoyed by a man disguised who visited at various times his cellar and barn, surreptitiously carrying off his provisions and grain. It was represented here for some time that Mr. Able had put a ball of cold lead through the middle of the carcass of the thief, but on close inquiry I find that the rumor is without foundation, other than that Mr. Able has been lying in wait for him with a Winchester rifle, and we would not be surprised to hear of somebody being shot if they persist in their depredations.

Two men, one woman, a baby and a dog, are encamping in the woods south of town. The woman visits town daily, and with what money she can derive from the sale of picture frames, etc., manufactured from cigar boxes and acorns, and all she can beg from our citizens, manages to keep the two vagabonds, her baby and dog, from starving, to say nothing of what might be stolen at night by way of a dessert. The woman claims to hail from Harrisburg, and the men are her travelling companions.

Mr. Andrew Haug is building an addition to his store room. Mr. P. Detrick is building a warerooom in connection with his handsome establishment, and will soon commence the erection of a fine dwelling. Mr. Charles Laughlin's dwelling, which was partially destroyed by fire some months ago, is about to be rebuilt. There are many other improvements in our town that I might mention, but will leave off until another time. Messrs. J. W. Sharbaugh & Bro. removed to their elegant new store building this week. Yours respectfully,

OCCASIONAL.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were filed in the Recorder's office, this place, for the two weeks ending May 13, '85:

Henry Yeagley, attorney et al. to Daniel O'Neill's heirs, lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $32.86.

Daniel O'Neill's heirs to Mary E. Pierce, lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $1,300

John Williams Ex'rs to Abel M. Lloyd, four lots in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $400.

Abel Lloyd to Samuel W. Davis, lot in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $125.

Abel Lloyd to John Gardner Lloyd, lot in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $75.

Ann Lloyd to Thomas Griffith and Samuel W. Davis, lot in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $266.67.

Bernard McGee to Henry Stiles, 54 acres and 6 perches in Barr township; consideration, $875.

Charles H. Kemp to Mrs. Ellen Hamilton Waggenhals, four lots in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $1,200.

John W. Barron to James H. Barron, lot in Lower Yoder township; consideration, $1.

Frederick S. Custer to Neal Harkins, 40 acres in Conemaugh township; consideration, $1,000.

Ann Thornley's heirs to Thomas J. Jones, ¼ lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $1 000.

David Barnhart to Adam Kuntz, 5 acres in Upper Yoder township; consideration, $1,000.

Michael Barnhart to David Barnhart, 24 acres and 40 perches in Upper Yoder township; consideration, $2425.

Jacob Jacoby to James Lehman, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $850.

Mary C. Glitch et al. to Margaret Heisel, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $400.

Elizabeth Gonghnour to Sam'l W. Pearce, lot in Adams township; consideration, $50.

Samuel Kring to Frederick Deetz, lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $1,300.

Elizabeth Horner et al. to Catherine Oaks, lot in Stonycreek township; consideration, $250.

D. F. Markley to John Berg, lot in Woodvale borough; consideration, $900.

John Benton to John Philips et al., lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $200.

Charlotte Livingston to Abraham Thomas, lot in Yoder township; consideration, $425.

Jonathan Horrocks to Sarah Dyson, lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $800.

John G. Gill et al. to Sylvester Sherdon, 150 acres and 137 perches in Clearfield township; consideration, $1,297.48.

Sylvester Sherdon to Charles Anna, 28 acres and 67 perches in Clearfield township; consideration, $426.

Charles Von Luenon to Geo. A. Hager, 3 acres in Stonycreek township; consideration, $1,200.

Henry Yeagley to Patrick Jones, lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $100.

Patrick Jones' heirs to John Seivert, lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $2,300

Margaret and Catherine Huber to Margaret Freidhoff, 21 acres and 99 perches in Conemaugh township; consideration, $600.

John Murphy to John Schroth and Joseph Miller, 2 lots in Wilmore borough; consideration, $250.

Charles B. Davis to Mary E. Davis, lot in Woodvale borough; consideration, $10.

Jonathan Horner et ux. to Mary C. Glitch, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $200.

Joseph R. Hummell et ux. to William Esch, lot in Stonycreek township, consideration, $300.

Cyrus Strayer et ux. to John W. Trabert et al., right of way to alley in Johnstown; consideration, $90.

Jacob Horner et ux. to James Williams, lot in Sandyvale cemetery; consideration, $20.

Jacob Horner et ux. to Robert Hamilton, lot in Sandyvale cemetery; consideration, $10.

John Williams et ux. to Clinton R. Jones, lot in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $1,000.

Clinton R. Jones et ux. to P. and Harriet P. Jones, lot in Ebensburg borough; consideration, $1,000.

Mary A. Wentroth to Dr. W. A. Barnes, lot in Summerhill township; consideration, $100.

Jessie Jane Gardner to Herman Baumer, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $——.

Herman Baumer to Ab. L. Carpenter, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $——.

Tobias W. Yoder to Moses W. Yoder, lot in Johnstown borough; consideration, $200.

Richard E. Rundell to Eben James, lot in Conemaugh borough; consideration, $30.

Jacob Stetinman to Joseph G. Hampton, lot in Croyle township; consideration, $430.

F. A. Kirkpatrick to George W. Shearer, lot in Morrellville; consideration, $260.

Argument Court proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of last week after our paper had gone to press, in addition to those reported:

Schomaker & Lang vs. Samuel Bheam. Rule to show cause. Argued and held for advisement.

Use Smith, Monroe & Co. vs. Adam Meyers and M. A. McGonigle. Rule to show cause. Rule absolute.

John Thomas vs. Adam Meyers and M. A. McGonigle. Rule to show cause. Rule absolute.

James A. Porter vs. Andrew long and Alex. Long. Rule to show cause. Rule discharged.

Daniel Eldridge vs. Adolph M. Hindle. Report of commissioner. Report and decree confirmed.

George Crook, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Abraham Noel, Defendant in Error. Certiorari. Continued.

Road from Frankstown road near Singer's to Scalp Level Turnpike, in Stonycreek township. Rule to show cause. Rule discharged.

Exceptions to road from Lilly's to Cresson in Washington township. Exception sustained without prejudice to petitioners to proceed *de novo*.

In the matter of opening Lincoln street in Johnstown, Pa. Rule to show cause, etc. Costs to be paid by the borough of Johnstown, neither party to file bill for witness fees.

Supervisors of Chest township vs. Cambria County. Case stated. Judgment for plaintiffs for $343.

White township School District vs. Cambria County. Case stated. Judgment for plaintiff for $87.46

HYMENEAL.

LINK—GLASSER.—Married, at St. Boniface, on Monday, April 27, 1885, by Rev. Father Maximilian, Mr. John Link to Miss Martha Glasser, both of Elder township.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, May 14, 1885.

Flour, choice family	$5 40 to 6 40
Wheat, white	1 00
Rye	75
Corn	60
Oats	50
Clover seed	7 00
Timothy seed	2 50
Flax seed	1 50
Bran	2 10
Potatoes	40
Butter, ℔	15
Lard, ℔	12
Eggs, per doz	12
Onions, per bu	50
Hay, per ton	12 00

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1885.

POTATOES—Irish, 80@70c per bushel; on track 85@90c. Jersey Sweets, $5 00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 65@70c per pair; live turkeys, 11@12c per pound; live geese, 75c@$1 00 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 16@17c per pound; turkeys, 17@16c; geese, 10@12.

RAGS—1½@2c for country mixed cotton; ½@¾ for all wool.

SEEDS—Small clover seed $5 75@6 00; large, 6 25@6 50; timothy seed, 1 80@1 85; orchard grass, 1 60; blue grass, 1 60@1 50.

EGGS—Fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio eggs, 12@12c per dozen.

APPLES—2 25@2 50 per bbl for common to fair and 2 75@3 00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery, 28@29c; do. other brands, 26@27c; choice creamery, 25@26c; choice dairy, 22@23c; choice country, 20@18c; common grades, 10@ 8c; low grades, 5@6c.

MILL FEED—Bran, 17 50@18 00; middlings, $17 @18 00 for brown and 20 00@19 00 for white; chopped feed, 18 00@20 00; chopped corn, 18 00@19 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy baled, $18@18 50 for tight; 17 50@18 00 for loose pressed; from country wagons, 17 00@20 00; No. 2 prairie hay, 5 50@9 50; upland, 12 50@12 00.

GRAIN—Wheat, 1 08@1 10 per bushel; corn, 58@ 59c; oats, 43@43c; rye, 80@85c.

FLOUR—$5 50@5 75 per bbl., according to quality.

ONIONS—$1 00@4 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 11@10½c; bacon, 9c; shoulders, 6¾c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections. JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, May 8, 1885.

$500,000 A YEAR.

Statement of the American, National and United States and Canada Express Companies, Troy, N. Y.

The strength of Rome lay not in her multitude, nor in her grain laden fleets. These were elements of strength, but her never-failing resource lay in the self-control and discipline of Roman soldiers. Discipline—it is the very soul to all the wonderful meaning possessed by the word "veteran."—Mr. Benedict, of Troy, is a veteran in the express business. "Thirty-three years," he said to your reporter, "I've stood at this desk." It is the discipline of years of experience which gives him the position he holds in the trust and esteem of these three great corporations. "We have a business of $500,000 a year, and I've been absent from this office hardly a month in all that time, although I must confess that many times I've worked here when suffering great pain, for I have been troubled all my life with biliousness and dyspepsia. My system had become so reduced and weak that I had no appetite, and my digestion wholly disordered. I've tried various remedies, but almost 2 years ago I happened to hear Simon Pure Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. After using only one bottle or so I began to feel stronger in every way. The great difficulty has been with my digestion, but this seems to regulate it perfectly. I have, sir, great faith in Dr. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. I have bought and given a great deal of it to my friends. You know, you know, you know, who have no money to buy medicine of any kind, for there are a great many troubled with bilious fever and suffer on without aid. I always keep FAVORITE REMEDY in the house. I consider it the best medicine for the blood in the market. Well, I must attend to this matter for the west-bound train of the city. Say, you'll tell Dr. Kennedy I am coming down to Rondout to see him in August. I want to know him." I left the veteran, still at his post, rejoicing in health and grateful to Dr. Kennedy.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Fieri Facus, alias writs of Fieri Facias and Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1885,

at **1 o'clock, P. M.**, the following real estate to wit:

All the right, title and interest of F. A. Shoemaker, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Ebensburg, county of Cambria, and fronting on Center street and extending back to lot of John F. Seanlan, and adjoining lot of John F. Seanlan on the north, and Center street on the south, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and frame stable; now in the occupancy of F. A. Shoemaker.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. W. Buck, Cashier.

Also: All the right, title and interest of M. J. Cooper and Henry Welton, of, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Anthony Myers, D. M. Moore, Annesberg, Beth Augustine Christy, deceased, William Donglass and others, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less,—about twenty five acres of which are cleared—having two frame houses, stable and steam saw mill thereon erected; said buildings now in the occupancy of Celestine Piatt and Frederick Johnson.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Hogue, Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*, of John Bradley, deceased.

Also: All the right, title and interest of William Conway, of, in and to all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Dean, county of Cambria, adjoining land of W. G. Krise on the west, Thomas Dougherty on the south and on the east by Luke McGuire and others, containing 80 acres, more or less—about 20 acres cleared—having thereon erected a two story plank house and log stable; now in the occupany of William Conway.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James McNelis.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down and the remaining two-thirds at the confirmation of the deed.

D. A. LUTHER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 4, 1885.

ADJOURNED ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry at the hotel of Jesse McGough, in the village of Portage, Cambria county, on

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1885,

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, all situate in Portage township, in said county of Cambria:

No. 1. A hotel property in the village of Portage, now occupied by Peter McGough, Esq., with one acre of ground.

No. 2. A number of building lots at Portage.

No. 3. A lot in same village on which is erected two dwelling houses and a blacksmith shop.

No. 4. A lot in same village having thereon erected a large plank frame building and a carpenter shop.

No. 5. Four acres of ground in Portage township, upon which is erected a water saw mill and stable, on Trout run.

No. 6 Two lots on south side of Pennsylvania railroad.

No. 7. A piece or parcel of ground in the village of Portage, containing about 8 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land, adjoining lands of P. McNally, Sylvester Crum and others, containing about 50 acres.

No. 9. A piece or parcel of land containing about two acres, adjoining lands of the heirs of William Russel and others.

No. 10. A piece or parcel of land containing about ten acres, adjoining lands of Philip Hopter, John Frogan and others.

No. 11. A piece or parcel of land containing 8 acres, adjoining lands of William Lee, Cambria Manufacturing Company and others.

No. 12. A number of building lots in the village of Jamestown, in said township.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five per cent. on each bid to be paid when the property is struck down, the remainder of one-third when sale is confirmed, one third in one year, and the remaining third in two years, deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

Also, at the same place on the same day, but commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., there will be offered the following personal property, to wit: Two horses, mule, two wagons, set of blacksmith tools, sleigh, spring wagon, lot of lumber, saw logs, and other articles. Terms made known at time of sale when a reasonable credit will be given.

THOMAS D. POWERS,
Assignee of Mrs. Rose McGough.

Portage township, April 24, 1885.-td.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg in said county, on

FRIDAY, MAY 22nd, 1885,

At 12 o'clock, m., the following described real estate, late of L. W. Weidl, deceased, to wit: Two certain tracts of lands, situate and being in Cambria county, Pa.

No. 1. Being a certain Tract of Land in Dean township, containing about five acres with the improvements.

No. 2. Being the equitable interest in the undivided one-fourth of a certain Tract of Land on the headwaters of Clearfield creek, in Dean and Clearfield townships, Cambria county, containing 2300 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Cambria Iron Co., James Condron, Summit Coal Co., James Harris, Luke McGuire and others, and underlaid with valuable deposits of bituminous coal.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale; balance in two equal payments at one and two years with interest from date of confirmation; deferred payments to be secured by bond and morigage on the premises.

Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on WILLIAM WELDY,
Administrator.
Or his Attorneys,
STEVENS & OWENS.
Tyrone, Pa.

TRIAL LIST.—Cases set down for trial at June Term of Court, commencing on Monday, June 8, 1885:

Kutruff vs. Gates.
Murray vs. Van Alken et al.
Smay vs. Martin.
Myers vs. Wilkinson.
Will vs. Roseline.
Hurd & Mullan vs. Nagle et al.
Same vs. Same.
Baum vs. Tonkin.
Lytle vs. McGlade.
Borough of Cooperdale vs. Lower Yoder tp.
Frantz vs. Vockenrod.
Myers Ex'rs use vs. Martin.
Murphy vs. Eye et al.
Fiske & Co. vs. Powell.
Cunningham et al vs. Weakland et al.
Milligan vs. Fisher et al.
Farnaugh vs. Hines.

Prothonotary's Office, } H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Eb'g May 4, 1885. } Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOSEPH FOGLE, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Fogle, late of Dean township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FOGLE,
WM. G. KRISE, } Administrators:
Dean township, May 15, 1885.-6t.

PETITIONS FOR LICENSE.—The following petitions for license have been filed with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions and will be presented to Court on the first Monday of June next:

Mary Grady, Millville, First ward—tavern.
James Green, Lower Yoder township—tavern.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, May 11, 1885.-c.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned has for sale one full blood short-horned Durham calf, four months old, and one full blood short-horned Durham calf, ten months old. Will be sold cheap. Call on or address

REUBEN FOX,
Sinking Valley, Blair Co., Pa.

May 8, 1885.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT

—OF—

CAMBRIA COUNTY,

For the year 1885.

VENDERS of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers and Brewers, Brokers, etc., in Cambria county, will take notice that they have been appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other Licensed tax, for the year 1885, as follows, to wit:

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Class.	Tax.
14 G W Orris	$7 00
14 Daniel Gohn	7 00
14 J P Gohn	7 00
14 L Ross	7 50
14 J R Stull	7 50
14 E S Grumbling	7 00

ALLEGHENY TWP.

14 C R & H Himmelwright	7 00
14 W J Buck	7 00

BARR TWP.

14 Robert Glenn	7 00
14 Maloy & Lieb	7 00

BLACKLICK TWP.

14 Isaac Michaels	7 50

CAMBRIA BOROUGH.

14 Patrick Boyle	7 00
14 Thomas E Howe	7 00
14 P Orem	7 00
14 William Gaffney	7 00
14 L A Stole	7 00
14 John Dowling	7 00
14 J

WOMEN WHO RULE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THREE QUEENS.

The Queen of Belgium, the Empress of Mexico, and the Queen of Naples.

While the name of King Leopold II. is constantly before the public, either as a promoter of home improvements, an African discoverer, or an important member of the Congress on the Congo question, not much is heard of the Queen, his consort, writes a London correspondent. Those who do not approach her may deem her a distant, silent woman, haughty to insolence, prond to rudeness, reserved to sternness. Those who know her best tell a different tale. The beautiful Austrian princess was frankly and lovingly adopted to her new country, and as frankly and lovingly she returned its homage in affection. She easily and gracefully adapted herself to the more restricted sphere of a small court, and fell into the homelier ways of its surroundings, impregnated with the somewhat bourgeois element inducted into them by the daughter of Louis Philippe. King Leopold's second wife. Still in the zenith of her youth and beauty, she was the faithful companion and attentive nurse of her father-in-law, King Leopold I., who loved her as much, and perhaps more, than he ever loved anybody, his own children not excepted. Religious without bigotry, pious without cant, she pierced by her unaffected attachment to her faith the rationalistic armor of the aged King, and she alone was suffered to kneel at his bedside during the watches of his agony and lift her voice in prayer for the dying. She brought up her daughter in an atmosphere of peaceful home life, and shared it in their simple avocations. She was rarely seen out of doors without one or both princesses at her side, driving them herself in a low pony carriage, and acknowledged with graceful smiles and inclinations of the head the universal salutations she received on her passage through the streets of Brussels, the long boulevard of the Avenue Louise, the shady roads of the Bois de la Cambre, and the environs of her favorite residence, the Chateau de Lacken.

Queen Marie bravely carried the crowning sorrow of her only son's untimely death. The little Duke of Brabant worshipped his mother. Late at night he would rise from his bed as soon as he heard the tramp of horses and rolling of carriage wheels in the great court of the palace, telling of her Majesty's return from theatre or opera, and, gliding to the window, the boy would lift the heavy curtain and watch till the receding figure had vanished between the portals. When he was laid, at nine years old, in his flower-laden coffin under the vaults of Lacken, it was the queen who, broken-hearted herself, upheld the courage of the King, and in the bereavement of her maternity found words of comfort for her husband under the heavy blow. From that day she was invariably most tender and kind to her brother and sister-in-law, the Count and Countess de Flanders, hiding from all eyes the pangs it cost her to see them rear boys who will occupy the throne, the place which should have been her son's.

To say that Queen Marie is generous and charitable, that she holds her court with easy and courteous dignity, and that she is at the head of all societies and institutions for the relief of the poor, the nursing of the sick, and the promotion of art, science, and knowledge, is only saying that she discharges her royal duties—but beyond this she has unflinchingly and unremittingly filled a part which in any station of life lays claim to respect and admiration. She has been and is a real mother of Mercy to the poor stricken Empress Charlotte of Mexico. From the onset of the horrible malady which converted the bright, happy princess of Belgium it to a senseless and at times dangerous lunatic, the Queen has been to her what no one else could be. To her the hapless woman turned instinctively after the shock which shattered her intellect. While a few glimpses of reason still lit up her fast clouding mind, she could not bear to lose sight of the Queen, and claimed her for a constant companion to be driven at her meals, through the long, listless hours. The Queen never wearied of ministering to her. With admirable solicitude and sublime strategem she contrived to hide from the Empress the news of Maximilian's death, and the accident which revealed it—an inscription under an engraved portrait—only disclosed it to the wife when the end was no longer able to grasp its dread significance. When madness in its worst and most piteous form had irrevocably laid its hold on the victim, it was the Queen who coaxed her sister-in-law from her crouching attitude and tempted her to take food, who rendered her the menial offices she refused from all others, and who has never failed for one day to visit her. Often at night the attendants of the Empress Charlotte would rouse the Queen from her slumbers when the insane woman became unmanageable, and she was ever ready to hasten to the wing of the palace where her sister-in-law's apartments lay; ever prompt to soothe her with gentle words or pacifying presence.

If these are the actions which disqualify a woman from worthily filling a throne if they weigh as nothing against a fondness for pomp and an attachment for a microscopic little dog—if twenty-four years of unimpeachable wedded life and noble motherhood are not to stand as records of her fitness to reign, then the Queen of the Belgians should abdicate, for of such is her existence made up.

Another Queen's private existence is not without its characteristic features. The name of the Queen of Naples evokes a figure out of some romance of chivalry and knight-errantry. She appears to our fancy as a heroine in sensational adventures of love and warfare, sometimes leading fantastic masquerades and mad revelry in the palace of the Bourbons at Naples, at others defending the battlements of threatened royalty on the bastions of Gaeta; visiting the dying in the casemates under the bombs of the Garibaldians, or kneeling at the feet of the Pope to receive his blessing on his dearly beloved daughter. This is the portrait lingering in our imagination. In reality the Duchess de Castro, as she is called now, is a quiet, subdued, silent woman, leading a life almost monastical in its monotonous regose, in the ordinary hotel of the Rue Boissy d'Anglais, in Paris, a street near the Champs Elysees, and abutting on the Place de la Concorde, where another Marie lost her life and her throne. She has lived there through the long years of her exile, after the cottage of St. Maude was abandoned, in 1870, for the Hotel Vuillement, where the King and Queen occupy two large apartments on the first and second floors. The King has one secretary and the Queen one lady in waiting. A butler and four men and four maids compose the whole of their private staff of servants. For the rest, they avail themselves of the general resources of public establishments. The royal couple have renounced the pomps of palaces. Even when visiting Munich, the Queen's native city, they put up unceremoniously at the Hotel Bellevue, the quaint old building, with its highly colored, almost historical decorations.

During eight months of the year the Duchess de Castro resides in Paris. The remainder of the time she spends at the seaside and in Bavaria. She seems to eschew all splendors, all representation, even the social advantages she might enjoy in a city where she would be welcomed by so many illustrious families more or less related to her. Almost her only amusement is riding, either in the open air or in a riding school. She owns large stables in the Champs Elysees, which she superintends herself, and in which she has the warmest interest; indeed, they receive her first visit whenever she returns to Paris after an absence. She never entertains. Hotel life is a sufficient excuse for the non giving of balls or receptions. Her only visitors are a few old and tried friends and some travellers from Naples, men and women whose names are written on the same pages of past happiness and past sorrow. On Saturday only a few more are admitted, but their number is always limited. She is intimate only with the Duchess d'Aleon. The Queen subscribes widely, almost prodigally, to any charitable undertaking set on foot by the rich, noble, and fashionable women of the best world in Paris. The early worshippers at the Madeleine know that the quiet, familiar figure kneeling every morning at the same hour, before the same altar, at low mass, is the wife of the man who accompanies her, a man with a blue eye, a florid face, a bourbonian nose, and the slight Italian swaggering gait, and that they are the royal exiles known as the Duke and Duchess de Castro.

—Never neglect a constipated condition of the bowels, or serious results surely follow such as piles, impure blood and many chronic complaints. Burdock Blood Bitters is the remedy.

Words of Warning and Comfort.

'If you are suffering from poor health or 'languishing on a bed of sickness take cheer 'If you are simply ailing, or if you feel 'weak and dispirited, 'without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters 'will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any discretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

'Or if you are in the workshop, on the 'farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel 'that your system needs cleansing, tonning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, 'blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties 'waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to 'give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of, —a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries —Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. $5.0 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend,—"How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure rich, blood and blooming health. It did for me as you observe."

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe* and *reliable* remedy."

Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

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General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

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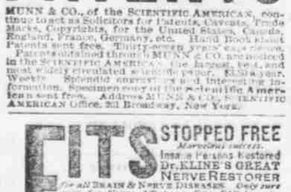

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May 1, 1884-y.

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PATENTS Lemon, Simpson & Co., Washington [illegible] Notice asked for patent until patent obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide. Describe case.

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of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room in High St., one square west of Presbyterian church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

H. B. CRESSWELL.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

DYING FIVE TIMES.

A California Miner whose Comrades Finally Put a Rock on his Grave.

Many of the quicksilver miners at New Almaden, Cal., tell a curious story. Sometime ago Augustine F. Gabrielson, who had long worked in the mines, fell sick with what appeared to be some form of fever, and after three or four days' illness he apparently died. Two or three of his associates were with him at the time, and they, with some others, put him in his coffin the next day. That night two miners sat up with the corpse, going on duty at about 9 o'clock. They had a bottle and some pipes, and along toward midnight they began to tell stories of early days in this section. The men had their backs to the coffin, and had just enjoyed a good laugh over one of their yarns, when there was a chuckle in the gloomy corner where the coffin lay which caused their blood to run cold. Turning around quickly, they saw Gabrielson sitting bold upright in his coffin, and heard from his own lips, as they sat speechless, the following story:

"That reminds me, boys, of a story they used to tell here twenty-five years ago, when I first came into the diggin's. There wasn't any such crowd here then as there is now, but nearly everybody who came here had an idea that there was silver here. One day a party of smart chaps came along and said they knew that the Spaniards had mined here for silver and got it. I knew they hadn't, and so did lots of other people, but nothing would convince them. They had to investigate. They roamed all around for a few days, pretending to be locating certain points, and then they drew angles and made measurements in a mysterious sort of way. At length they got curiously aroused, and we half came to the conclusion that they had got a pointer somewhere and that maybe it would be just as well to stand in with them. From that time on they had things all their own way. If they wanted us to turn our backs we would do it, and if they had invited the whole camp to go out into the mountains and leave them alone I guess it would have been done. After this thing had been going on awhile they suddenly disappeared, and when the camp came to investigate it was discovered that they had stolen every ounce of quicksilver that we had on hand. A madder and a hotter crowd you never saw. We followed them for forty miles, but lost all track of them, and finally, after losing three or four weeks' time, we returned and went to work. A slicker gouge you never saw, but for ten years after that time no stranger ever got more than the commonest courtesies in this camp."

The two watchers asked a few questions, and then imagined a little, and the man lay back in his coffin, as if tired and weak. Then he seemed to notice that he was not in bed, and on rising again he uttered a scream, and would have fallen to the floor if his watchers had not seized him. He was then conducted back to bed, and for two or three days he was delirious, and apparently very low. At the end of the fourth day he apparently died again, and was once more laid out for burial. This time he was watched more closely, and a few hours after he was placed in the coffin a second time it was noticed that there were signs of returning color in his lips, and after a little rubbing he opened his eyes again.

By this time the miners were all deeply interested in the case, and every day they would call to the last man to hear the latest news. Some of them grew superstitious and declared that the trouble was a warning to everybody. Gabrielson became quite lively on this occasion, and it was thought for a time that he would recover, but at the end of the fifth day he began to fail again, and on the evening of the sixth day he apparently died as before. The miners insisted that he be taken out in the fresh air, but the doctor said he was dead now for sure, and that it would be barbarous to expose the body to the air. While no further action in this line was taken, it was agreed that the corpse should be left in bed two or three days and watched. During this time it was impossible to get any work done. Everybody hung around, and all the liars in the camp did their best to entertain the loafers with stories of the supernatural. On the second day Gabrielson came to life again and took medicine.

The news was promptly communicated to the waiting crond on the outside, and so great was the joy that all hands, save one or two watchers, indulged in a celebration which lasted until the sick man died once more and thus brought the festivities to a close. The strain on the nerves of the populace had become terrible by this time, and one of the miners set up as a revivalist, calling on all to repent, for the last day was evidently near at hand. While these religious ceremonies were going on preparations were once more made to bury the dead man, but on the day set for the funeral he came to life again for the fourth time. So excited were the people that they made up their minds that Gabrielson was bewitched, and an effort was made to discover some means of exercising the evil spirit. Another doctor had been sent for, and he, in company with the one first in attendance, made a determind effort to save the sick man, but without avail. He died again and it was decided to bury him. Cold blooded and blind dead beyond hope, and the men themselves made up their minds that all was over. When all were agreed on this point the coffin lid was screwed on, and the remains of Gabrielson were borne to the grave.

Subsequently one morning a man passing by the cemetery found an enormous rock on the new-made grave, and on reporting it to some of the miners they expressed no surprise, but said:

"It's just as well to anchor him there. You can't tell what might happen, you know."

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of kidney or liver complaint that Boschee Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Boschee Bitters, will prove. Bright's disease, diabetes, weak back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c. a bottle by E. James.

INCREASED buoyancy of spirits, perfect assimilation of food, improved appetite, gain in flesh, sound, refreshing sleep, heightened color in the cheeks and lips, added brilliancy to the eye, follow the use of Mc-Donald's Great Blood Purifier or Sarsasarilian Alterative. A bottle or two used in the family would obviate the entire grain of spring maladies. Dissatisfied purchasers can have their money refunded. For sale by E. James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia Agents.

It Is

Now conceded on all sides that there is not and never has been a remedy of such remarkable efficacy as Curtis' Carmelite Cordial, in curing cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, summer complaints, cramps, pains in the bowels, or any intestinal irritation whatever, a single dose brings remarkable relief and a single bottle is guaranteed to cure any case or money refunded. A remarkable pain killer and valuable household remedy. For sale by E. James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia Agents.

THE USE of Iodoform or mercurials in the treatment of catarrh—whether in the form of suppositories or ointments—should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy on the market to day is Ely's Cream Balm, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of chronic and acute cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50 cents; of druggists.

Wanted.

The worst case in Cambria county of scrofula, erysipelas, tetter or blood disease in any nature, inherited or acquired, to purchase one bottle of McDonald's great blood urifier or sarsaparillian alternative, use as directed and if not benefitted many times the value of its cost, your money will be returned. Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia agents. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg. [8-9.-1y.*]

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by E. James

ACKER'S Dyspepsia Tablets never fail.

GEN. GRANT'S CASE.

"Some One Has Blundered!"—Can it Be Possible?

The New York *Herald* says: "If General Grant should recover from a disease which should prove not to have been what it has been described, then his medical attendants * * will be expected to explain the reasons for one of the most remarkable instances of discrepancy ever recounted in the history of medical practice."

The other day an eminent young physician in the last stages of consumption, unable longer to talk, called for pen and paper and indistinctly wrote this advice to his physicians: "Make dying comfortable."

This seems to have been the sole purpose of General Grant's attending physicians. They were making dying comfortable, but they were not curing their patient. He amazes them by getting better!

The utter failure rightly to diagnose and properly to treat General Grant's disorder was a serious blunder, emphasizing what has so often been said, that professional treatment, being purely experimental, is just as likely to be wrong as right.

Had the General an ulcer on his arm the physicians would have treated it scientifically. He might have recovered or they might have cut his arm off. Some dear old soul of a grandmother, however, might have treated the sore by some "old woman's remedy" and healed it, but there would have been no "professional science" in such a proceeding, as her remedy would not be one recognized by the code!

The General's physicians excuse themselves, we are told, because the condition of the throat was hidden from sight. There are thousands of cases where the disease is hidden from sight, where the symptoms are very obscure and conflicting. The physicians will treat everyday's symptoms but they do not cure, and finally the patient dies. Then they discover they have made a mistake! a horrible mistake! The other day a prominent merchant in a neighboring city was found dead in bed. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that one of his other vital organs was entirely decayed, and yet his physicians had been treating him for heart disease!

Some one has blundered.

For weeks the American public have been waiting the unwelcome tidings of General Grant's death. To-day the General is up and around and riding out.

People get well often in spite of what their physicians say and do. Why? By will power? No. By faith! No.

They live because outside the medical profession and medical pretense there are effective remedial agencies in nature which, though "unrecognized" by the code, have supreme power over disease, and in thousands of cases win triumphs where the so-called scientific treatment utterly fails.

A prominent ex-cabinet officer is to-day on the very edge of the grave, suffering from an extreme disorder of the liver. His doctors know they cannot cure him. They simply are making dying comfortable.

The agony of death in many cases is read by surrounding friends in screams of pain, in convulsions of nerve, in spasms of torture—the fixed eye, the chilly breath, the dreadful coughing, the bloody sweat—the supreme horrors of a fiendish disease upon a helpless body—indicate the limitations of professional skill.

Seven-tenths of the deaths of this country every year are from hepatic and renal disorders. Of these physicians have so little power. They will give this, that and the other thing to make dying comfortable, but they know they cannot cure, and yet they will not permit the use of remedies "unauthorized" by their code, whether they are allopathic or homeopathic. If the system, as is common at this time of the year, has no tone, and one has tired and depressed feelings, the doctor will tell you that the blood is impure, but he will not tell you, what he knows to be true, that the blood is impure because the liver and kidneys are not performing their blood-purifying functions.

The failure of the physicians in General Grant's case ought to have an eye opening effect upon the public. It ought to see the futility of trusting entirely in a profession whose practice is so largely experimental. The test of merit is success, and only by a majority of record proved by the testimony of prominent men and women in all ranks of society, it stands to reason that such a preparation is worthy of universal confidence. Who has not used Hop Bitters. If Who has not used it? We can endorse the statement that it has wrought greater benefit for mankind than anything ever discovered inside the ranks of the medical profession. And yet many physicians are so bound hand and foot to their code will not allow nor will they prescribe the use of Warner's safe cure. Nevertheless, spite of their small-minded bigotry, it multiplies instances of its singular merit by thousands as we find out *afterward* that they might have been saved.

We are glad General Grant is getting well. He deserves to live and in living he will emphasize the fact that physicians do not have a monopoly on disease; that "scientific medicine," so called, is not infallible, that all remedial agencies were not born with doctors and will not die with them.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

On a Breeding and Dairying Farm—How to Profitably Grow Fodder Crops.

A New Jersey farmer writes to the Country Gentleman about a new departure in farming. Twenty years ago he thought he had proved to his satisfaction that he could buy grain cheaper than he could raise it, or, to speak more accurately, if he had land to spare for the raising of crops other than grass, or for forage, there were crops that would pay him better to grow than grain; and so he had raised no grain for years. The business of his farm since then has been breeding and dairying, and the whole energies of the farm have been directed to growing fodder crops. Formerly he grew roots, grass and cornstalks; latterly he confined his crops to grass for pasturage, and hay and corn fodder for ensilage, with an occasional crop of oats, cut green, for hay, or to supplement failing pastures. He had frequently put the query why a crop of corn might not be raised at the same time with the stalks grown for ensilage? During the past season he grew from the same seed good crops of both corn and material for the silo. He planted his corn by hand, in drills four and a half feet apart, with one seed every nine inches in the drill. When the grain was glazed, he pulled the ears in the husks and spread them, about seven inches in depth, on a piece of sod. The stalks were then cut, passed through the cutting machine and deposited in the side. Should rain fall on the heaps of corn, before it is ready to be husked, it should be raked over with a wooden rake, so as to prevent heating, for of course it is in a very green condition. When he had filled his silo, say in ten or twelve days, he husked the corn, left it in conical heaps for two or three days, and then cribbed it. It was an unusually favorable time for curing, and the ears and stalks were a little further advanced to maturity than he fancied, by reason of a drouth. The corn that he pulled first is a little shrunken in the grain; the remainder looked as though it had been left on the stalks until maturity. He could scarcely make old farmers in his neighborhood believe that the corn which they saw in the crib had been grown and ripened in this manner. He got a good crop of corn and about one ton of green stalks to the acre. There seems to be some inherent virtue in the green moist cobs and husks to ripen the grain to the point of safety for cribbing, and making good corn meal. The shrinkage in the grain will not exceed ten per cent. in ordinary seasons; with the dry time of last year, it will not exceed five per cent.; in fact, the shrinkage of his whole crop was not perceptible. The stalks were succulent to the roots, sweeter than usual, and his stock ate with avidity.

Land such as his—clay loam underlain with gravel—when well cultivated and manured, will grow fifty to sixty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and he has no doubt he can grow fully that amount of corn, and also get eight to twelve tons of green fodder per acre.

His drills, he thinks, were too far apart, and this year it is his intention to make them three feet apart, instead of four feet, distant, with one grain every nine inches in the drill. The custom of planting corn in drills for grain is much practiced in New York but is rare in New Jersey. It is estimated that the yield of grain and stalks will be increased twenty per cent. by the new departure in planting. The feed bills so inevitable in a butter dairy will be largely diminished

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

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'Rough on Rats' clears out Rats, Mice, 15c.
'Rough on Corns,' for Corns Bunions, 15c.
Thin people. 'Wells' Health Renewer, restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, &c. $1.
'Rough on Toothache,' instant relief. 15c.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try 'Wells Health Renewer.'
'Buchu-paiba,' great kidney and urinary cure.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by 'Rough on Rats.' 15.
'Rough on Coughs,' troches, 15c; liquid, 25c.
For Children slow in development, puny and delicate, use 'Wells' Health Renewer.'
'Rough on Dentist' Tooth Powder. Try it 15c.
Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.
Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms, constipation; tasteless. 25c.
Stinging Irritation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints cured by 'Buchu-paiba.' $1.
Night sweats, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.'
My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using 'Wells' Health Renewer.'
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use 'Wells' Health Renewer.' $1.
Prevalence of Kidney complaint in America; 'Buchu-paiba' is a quick, complete cure. $1.

An Egyptian Custom.

It is stated that the ancient Egyptians when they feasted always had a skeleton at the table with them. This was for the purpose of reminding them that even in the midst of mirth and revelry death was apt to come. Let him come when he will and he is unwelcome. The Egyptians sought to teach that all should prepare for the grim monster and be ready to follow him, let him call when he would. The lesson can well be remembered to-day. All should live prepared to die at any moment, and all should learn now while in the full enjoyment of health and its pleasures that Perunu is the greatest remedy in the world for the diseases to which flesh is heir. It can be procured at any drug store. Ask your druggist for Perunu, the great tonic.

THERE never has been offered the people of Cambria county a medicine so deserving of praise and patronage as McDonald's celebrated Worm Powders. They combine the three most desirable points in any remedy viz: Smallness of dose, easiness to take and effectiveness. They are positively the greatest worm destroyer of the age. Many children suffer continually and finally die, their parents never dreaming that their stomachs are infested and eaten through with worms. Twenty-five cents invested in a box of McDonalds celebrated Worm Powders would have saved the little sufferer's life and given back its rosy cheeks and blooming health. Any case of failure to cause repulsion where worms exist, the money promptly refunded. Sold by E. James, Ebensburg.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., [5-9.-1y*] Philadelphia Agents.

Many Children

Suffer from day to day; puny, pallid, fretful and feverish, variable appetite and restless sleep, finally die, and their parents never suspecting the real cause, that the little sufferers' stomachs are infested and eaten through with worms. Twenty cts invested in a box of McDonald's Celebrated Worm Powders would save the doctor's bills and the patient's life. Entirely vegetable. Easy to take. Money refunded to dissatisfied purchasers. For sale by E James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

You will find McDonald's Improved Liver Pills so satisfactory as a corrector of a torpid liver, as a regulator of the bowels, as an eradicator of biliousness, that you will regret not having tried them sooner. Money refunded to dissatisfied purchasers. For sale by E. James.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia Agents.

That

feeling